

Illustration by LYNN BOGUE HUNT

The Rotarian

NOVEMBER . 1949

PERCY HODGSON . A Report from Rotary's President

CHARLES W. FERGUSON . . Let's All Get Together

DEBATE-OF-MONTH . . . Government and Business



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# Falking 9t Over

READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

Re: 'Make a Will!'

From Curtis P. Bowman, Rotarian Insurance Underwriter

Staunton, Virginia

When I read David Dressler's Make a Will! [The Rotarian for October], I was reminded of what is said to be the shortest will ever written:

"Being of a sound mind I spent every damned cent I had while I was living."

#### Will Article Salutary

Thinks William A. Calder, Rotarian Lawyer

Woodstock, Ontario, Canada

David Dressler's Make a Will! [The Rotarian for October], because of the many bizarre citations contained therein, arrests the reader's attention, makes for interesting reading throughout, and yet has the salutary effect of indelibly impressing upon his mind the utter importance of having a will prepared by a competent attorney, after calm and careful thought as to its every detail.

Though I have nothing but words of commendation to offer the author, it is inconceivable that any court of competent jurisdiction in Canada would so decree as to prevent a lapse of the gift to occasion on the grounds only that her remains were encoffined and remained "above ground," as related by the author on page 32. Also, according to the law as obtains here in Canada, those attacking the validity of a will on the ground of undue influence or coercion must successfully discharge the initial onus or burden of proving the allegation which the law casts upon them. It is not encumbent, primarily, on those upholding the validity of the will to disprove undue influence or coercion. The situation is comparable to the legal maxim "A man is not guilty until proved so." Irrefragable proof supporting an allegation of undue influence or coercion is essential to set aside a will.

#### Raw Rock Phosphate Used Too

Says H. D. Ruhm, Rotarian Phosphate Manufacturer Columbia, Tennessee

I was much interested in the article From 25 to 100 Bushels per Acre!, by J. Garland Smith, regarding Rotarian Walter Allen Newlin's experience in soil building at Casey, Illinois [The ROTARIAN for September].

I wonder why no mention was made of the use of raw rock phosphate, which has played so great a part in the Illinois system of permanent agriculture developed by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois. I ground the first ever sold commercially in 1897, when I produced 1,500 tons, of which 600 tons went into Illinois on Dr. Hopkins' orders.

In 1947, the year I was retired by the Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Company, I shipped 141,000 tons, of which nearly 90,000 went to Illinois, and in that year Illinois shipped in and used from Ten-



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Rotarian Newlin writes me that his first use of Ruhm's raw phosphate rock was when his father bought a car in 1909 and that in the succeeding years he has been applying it to all his farms, the car purchased in 1948 completing his program.

#### Church Placed in Wrong Town

Notes D. D. Scarborough, Rotarian Superintendent

New York State Vocational Institution

Coxsackie, New York

In the article Hello, Real America! [THE ROTARIAN for September] is a picture of a fine old church, with the statement that it is a "typical church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.'

Actually, it is "The Church on the Hill" in Lenox, Massachusetts, about seven miles from Pittsfield. This church was organized in 1789, when Berkshire County was first being settled. Lenox was the county seat until about 1868. Lenox also became well known in literary circles because of the residence in its environs of such persons as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville (he was in Pittsfield!), Miss Sedgwick, William Cullen Bryant, etc.

The present building was erected in 1811 to replace an earlier one. original clock was a gift of Fannie Kemble, who made her home in Lenox. At about the turn of the century that clock was replaced by a Seth Thomas tower clock, donated by Morris K. Jerome, a wealthy Summer resident of Lenox. It was Mr. Jerome who financed Peary's trip to the North Pole. Another interesting point in the history of the church is that it did not have electric lights, etc., until 1948.

Re: 'Pint-Sized War'

By WILLIAM H. LARKIN, Rotarian Shoe Distributor

Newton, Massachusetts

In his article, Opportunity in Puerto Rico [The Rotarian for September]. William A. Krauss refers to the "pintsized Spanish-American (War.)

As a Spanish War veteran and a Rotarian, I resent all the phrase implies. Have talked with Spanish War veterans and veterans of World Wars I and II and they also take umbrage at that remark, for we all know that as a result of the Spanish War the United States jumped from a poor fourth place to the leading military and naval power in the

#### Establish Equality of Vocations

Suggests P. TH. ANAGNOSTOPOULOS Horticulturist President, Rotary Club Athens, Greece

In THE ROTARIAN for July Sir John Boyd Orr, in Enough Food for Everyone?, proposed that a world food plan must be endorsed by all nations in order to avoid world hunger and chaos. To the three proposed objects of the plan, I add these four:

To treat the farmers in a better way. To organize farmers' cooperatives in order to process and offer all the agricultural products directly to consumers at prices based on the production cost, as is done for industrial products.

To train the farmers vocationally by all means.

To establish an international agricultural organization for exchange of ideas and products among the farmers of the

Thus the spirit of inferiority of the farmers' occupation will be eliminated. and a new spirit of equality among all vocations and professions will be established for the good of all.

We Rotarians will be blessed by humanity if we contribute to such a happy deed, based on the welfare of two-thirds of the world's population, the farmers, for a healthy and active world economy.

#### Covered Bridges in Canada, Too

Notes W. CLAYTON EADY Gasoline and Oil Distributor Secretary, Raiary Club Pembroke, Ontario, Canada

In recent issues I have noted pictures of covered bridges in the United States, though none in Canada. But we have them here, too-as this picture [see cut]



A covered bridge that has been doing a job over the Coulonge for many years.

It is over the Coulonge River at Fort Coulonge, Quebec, on the main Quebec Highway between Hull and Fort William, Quebec. It has been in use for a large number of years and carries a very heavy traffic both in weight and in numbers.

#### Footnoting 'Your Jail'

By AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK Executive Director The Osborne Association, Inc. New York, New York

I want to express my appreciation of the public service you have rendered in publishing Melvin L. Hayes' article, Is This Your Jail!, in THE ROTARIAN for August. I must also take exception to the criticisms of the article by Mr. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, and Mr. Johnston, former warden of Alcatraz, although they are old and valued friends of mine.

The jails of the United States, taking them as a whole, are so scandalously bad that I do not believe anyone should level criticism at an honest and forthright article attacking them. Mr. Bennett says that Mr. Hayes "ignores improvements." It is true that there have been some, but Mr. Hayes was properly concerned with a total picture that is

almost wholly dark: 83 percent of more than 3,000 jails rated below 50 and 97 percent below 60 on a scale of 100 by Mr. Bennett's own inspectors. The 1947 annual report of his Bureau says: "This year 539 jails were inspected. Of these, a considerable number seemed no better and no worse than when last inspected. but fully as many had become worse as had improved. Not very encouraging!"

Those who disagree with Mr. Hayes' figure (which I gave him) of 50,000 children a year confined to jails and say that only a few are and that most of the 50,000 are in juvenile homes or other places of detention are wrong. The actual number of children detained yearly is estimated at 300,000. Of these, an estimated 50,000 or 100,000 are detained in jails; the most conservative estimate puts the figure at 40,000. Since the Bureau of Prisons will use for Federal prisoners only about 650 of our 3,100 jails, and some of the 650 only in an emergency, one can figure how many children each year are confined in jails that are unfit even for adults.

Our county and city jails as a whole and the widespread practice of detaining children in them constitute a disgrace to the country that will probably be removed only when citizens of the type of your readers demand it.

#### How 'Trouble' Paid Out

Told by R. O. VANDERCOOK, Rotarian Proof-Press Manufacturer Chicago, Illinois

Melvin L. Hayes' Is This Your Jail? [THE ROTARIAN for August] brought back to mind the following experience:

Years ago when I was running a small newspaper. I used to manage a course of lectures. The printing of the tickets and their sale were conducted from the newspaper office. The receipts from one of the lectures did not correspond with the number of tickets turned in, and to trace the cause I signed my name on the backs of the next series of tickets sold from the office. After the next lecture I found that six tickets carried a forged signature and again there was a shortage in receipts.

The boy who printed the tickets admitted that he had given some of them to a young man he knew. I asked the young man, a member of a very reputable family, to call. I opened the subject by asking, "How much did you collect from the tickets you sold for the lecture?" My frank approach must have surprised [Continued on page 57]



Frankly, Gerald, that novel I sold doesn't seem to be doing very well."



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter,

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## Rotary's Delegates' Convention

(A Little Lesson in Rotary)

When Rotary International holds its 41st Annual Convention in Detroit, Michigan, June 18-22, 1950, it will be a "delegates' Convention," the first in the movement's history. What this term means and how this reunion will differ from others in the past are questions many Rotarians are asking. Here are some of the answers.

A "delegates' Convention" is one at which attendance is restricted to certain categories within Rotary. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has decided to hold such Conventions in "even" years (and unrestricted Conventions in "odd" years) for two principal reasons:

1. With the growth of Rotary, there are few cities with adequate facilities to hold an unrestricted Convention.

2. By reducing total attendance, greater opportunity will be afforded for intimate fellowship and participation in an inspiring Rotary program.

Those authorized by Rotary's Board to attend the Detroit Convention are: (1) delegates, (2) alternates, (3) proxies, (4) delegates-at-large, (5) members of the Council on Legislation, (6) present and incoming international officers, (7) Convention officials, (8) program participants, (9) host Club members, and (10) Career Secretaries who are not Rotarians.

Each of the above (except group 10) may be accompanied by members of his immediate family.

Each Rotary Club is entitled to one delegate for each 50 members or major fraction thereof, and to one alternate for each delegate. All Rotary Clubs are entitled to at least one delegate.

For example: A Club with from 76 to 125 members is entitled to two delegates and two alternates, plus any members appointed as proxies for nonattending delegates from other Clubs in the same District; any persons falling in groups 4 to 10 above, and members of the immediate families.

The first step for each Rotary Club is to appoint its delegates and alternates as soon as possible. Their names and mailing addresses should then be sent to the Central Office so they may be kept informed about Convention plans. The RI Convention Committee suggests that each Club consider paying all or part of its delegate(s)' expenses, so as to encourage maximum representation.

The traditional features of Rotary Conventions will be maintained at the 1950 Convention, including the everpopular "House of Friendship," the President's Ball, entertainment, and the hospitality of the host Club.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REUNTA ROTABLA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Amerleas is \$2. Cuando Rotary International celebre su 41a. Convención Anual en Detroit, Michigan, del 18 al 22 de junio de 1950, será ésta una convención de delegados, la primera de su índole en la historia rotaria. El significado de este término y la forma en que esta reunión ha de diferenciarse de reuniones pasadas son cosas que muchos rotarios vienen preguntando. He aqui algunas respuestas.

Una convención de delegados es aquella a la que pueden asistir sólo rotarios colocados en cierta categoría. La directiva de R. I. ha resuelto celebrar tales convenciones en años pares (y convenciones generales en años impares) por dos razones principales;

 Dado el crecimiento de Rotary, existen pocas ciudades con facilidades adecuadas para la celebración de una convención general.

 Mediante una asistencia restringida se brinda mayor oportunidad de compañerismo más estrecho y más intensa participación en un inspirador programa rotario.

Los autorizados por la directiva de Rotary para asistir a la Convención de Detroit son:

(1) Los delegados. (2) los substitutos. (3) los apoderados. (4) los delegados natos. (5) los miembros del Consejo de Legislación. (6) los funcionarios internacionales actuales y entrantes. (7) los funcionarios de la convención, (8) los participantes en el programa. (9) los miembros del club anfitrión. y (10) los secretarios de carrera no rotarios.

Cada uno de los anteriores (menos el grupo 10) pueden hacerse acompañar de miembros de su familia inmediata.

Cada Rotary club tiene derecho a acreditar un delegado por cada 50 socios o fracción mayor de la mitad, y un substituto por cada delegado. Todo club tendrá derecho a enviar cuando menos un delegado.

Por ejemplo: un club con un personal de 76 a 125 socios tiene derecho a dos delegados y dos substitutos, además de los socios que se nombren apoderados de delegados de otros clubes del mismo distrito que no asistan; cualquier persona comprendida en los grupos 4 al 10 y miembros de las familias inmediatas.

El primer paso que ha de dar cada Rotary Club es nombrar sus delegados y substitutos tan pronto como sea posible. Sus nombres y direcciones postales deben comunicarse a la oficina central con el fin de que se los tenga informados acerca de los planes de la convención. El comité de la convención de R. I. sugiere que cada club estudie la posibilidad de pagar, total o parcialmente, los gastos de sus delegados, con el fin de fomentar una máxima representación.

En la convención de 1950 se conservarán las características tradicionales de las convenciones rotarias, inclusive la siempre popular "Casa de la Amistad", el Balle del Presidente, los numeros recreativos y la hospitalidad del club anfitrión.



■ Leo E. Golden, a Rotarian since 1919, is serving his second term

as Chairman of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee. He
is also Chairman of the 1951 Convention Committee and a Past Director of Rotary International. His
Rotary Club—the sixth to which
he's belonged, incidentally—is that
of Hartford, Connecticut, where he
is active in community work and
trade associations. His business is
motor-freight transportation. He
has five sons and one daughter and
he's a grandfather.



CHARLES W. FER-GUSON, a senior editor of The Reader's Digest since

1934, was a Methodist "circuit rider" in Texas and Oklahoma in his early days. His writing ability took him to New York, where he became religious editor for a publishing house. In 1946, on leave of absence from The Digest, he served as a Government official in London. He is the author of Fifty Million Brothers, a study of American clubs and lodges, and A Little Democracy Is a Dangerous Thing.



JOHN NORMENT was doing jury duty at the time he completed his

first drawings for The ROTARIAN over a decade ago, his work being mailed out by the bailiff. He illustrates children's books, has designed textiles and wallpaper, and during the war was a combat correspondent and photographer in Europe and the South Pacific. You'll see his work in Lariar's Best Cartoons for 1949-50. He studied art in Chicago, now lives in New York.

# In This Issue

VOLUME LXXV NOVEMBER, 1949 NUMBER 5



Rotary's Delegates' Convention
Report from the President Percy Hodgson
Government and Business in the
United States (Debate)
Government Aids Business Marriner S. Eccles 10
Don't Stifle Business! Wallace F. Bennett 1
NEVER Underestimate a Deer Ed Becker 1
Vitamin B-12: 3 Million Cures per Ounce Eric Northrop 1
Let's Really Get Together Charles W. Ferguson . 10
Ambassadors of the Classroom Leo E. Golden 19
Australian Rotarians Lend a Helping Hand 2
This Rotary Month
Edison of the Plains O. K. Armstrong 20
Are You a Miser with Compliments? . Harry Botsford 2
This College Is Good Business Charles E. St. Thomas . 3
Speaking of New Books John T. Frederick 3.
Looking at Movies Jane Lockhart 3
De Soto Grooms Its Graveyard The Scratchpad Man . 3
Peeps at Things to Come
Other Features and Departments
Talking It Over 1 Rotary Foundation Human Nature Put to Work 28 Contributions 50
In a Joining Mood? 30 That's Rotary 54
On Reaching Sixty-Five
Rotary Reporter 39 Hobby Hitching Post 61
Scratchpaddings , 43 Stripped Gears 62
The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub 46 Last Page Comment 64

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#### HIS FIRST MONTHS IN OFFICE

By Percy Hodgson
President, Rotary International

FEW days ago, as I write, Edith and I were in Europe. A few days hence we shall be in the Far East. On this busy afternoon between those two Rotary tours, I want to push aside all other matters and report to you, my fellow Rotarian, on the experience that has been mine in these recent months.

To serve as President of Rotary International-to occupy this office which men around the world hold in highest esteem-is a wonderful experience, indeed. means new friendships, challenging meetings, world travel, many honors, numerous problems, and innumerable satisfactions. It is my purpose here to give you an insight into all this so that together we shall further our understanding of our movement and its administration. In future issues of our Magazine-the March and July numbers, most probably -I shall continue these reports to you and the 330,000 other men who make up our 6,900 Clubs around the earth.

Go back with me, if you will, to a day last January as I recall a happy coincidence. Seated at my desk in Pawtucket, I was talking with an old friend when my secretary broke in to say that a Mr. Spain in Chicago was calling. It was Frank Spain, of Alabama, who was then Chairman of the Nominating Committee for Presi-

dent of Rotary International.

Frank was telephoning to inform me that his Committee had selected me as its unanimous

choice for President. Would I be ready and willing to serve if elected?

The next seconds seemed hours, but finally I found myself answering that this was the greatest honor ever given me and that, if the Committee felt that I had the ability to serve Rotary in this high position, I would gladly do it, God willing.

When I put down the phone and turned back to my friend, tears of joy filled his eyes. Jumping to his feet, he threw his arms about me and told me how happy he was that he should be the first to congratulate me. Here was the strange coincidence: this friend of mine who had heard it all is the Pawtucket Rotarian who, 17 years before, had brought me into Rotary—Carl Brugge, my Rotary sponsor!

On my way home from the office that evening the magnitude of the Presidency loomed continuously larger in my mind. I wondered if I had made the right decision, if I could do the job satisfactorily, if it came to me. I wondered about Edith's reaction. I wondered how much time I would have to take away from home and business.

Meeting me with her usual cheery smile, Edith sat down when I broke the news of Frank Spain's telephone call. "And what was your answer?" was her first question. She knew well that for two months I had withheld permission from my Club to propose my name. She thought I might have changed my mind now that the nomination had become a reality.

That evening, even before dinner, the telephone started to ring. The newspapers were asking a hundred and one questions. Friends were phoning congratulations. In fact, before bedtime we had dozens of calls. In the weeks that followed, it was necessary to engage extra stenographic assistance to cope with my ever-increas-

ing mail. The surprising thing was that many of the letter writers did not realize that it was possible for other nominations to come from Clubs up to April 1.

After this deadline was reached and the Rotary world was notified of the official nomination, and after President Angus Mitchell had informed me by wire according to the Constitution and By-Laws, the mail really started to pour in—congratulations, good wishes, invitations, and some, not too many, crank letters from non-Rotarians.

ERE was when I had to make several decisions: one, would I accept any of the speaking invitations? I decided not to accept any; I was only the Nominee and would not be active until July 1. I also had to decide on many changes in my business because by now I realized that this job was going to take a whole year or more of my time. I also had to start thinking seriously of Committee appointments because many of the Rotarians from distant lands must have ample time to make travel reservations so they could attend Committee meetings early in July. In the matter of making these scores of appointments, I found the Secretariat files containing the names and data on present and past officers and Rotarians throughout the world of very great help.

In April and May friends gave me several testimonial dinners the Pawtucket Rotary Club, the District, Clubs that I had formed, and many other organizations. These dinners and kind things people did and said made me realize more and more how respectfully people look upon the Presidency of Rotary International.

During seven days in Chicago,

0 8 ...



It's "take-off" time at a New York airport—as the Hodgsons start for Europe.

## The Hodgsons in Europe

An IMPORTANT phase of the President's year to date has been travel in many lands. These and following photos show Percy and Edith Hodgson in Europe, the scene of their first Rotary tour.



Study the faces of this typical Dutch couple and
—why, it's Perce and Edith themselves! Jolly Rotary friends in The Netherlands arranged it all in
the picturesque village of Volendam, then took the
Hodgsons, still dressed in this garb, for a walk.



In Copenhagen President Hodgson lays a wreath upon a memorial to Danish resistance movements. Danish District Governor Willie Hansen (left) and Club President Börge Bulow-Jacobsen watch.

at which time I attended the May-June Board meeting and prepared for my new job, I worked in the Paul Harris room in the Central Office. Preserved just as Paul left it and filled with the trophies, pictures, and gifts the Rotary world showered lovingly upon its Founder, that room gave me great inspiration and a sense of nearness to our wonderful old friend who started all this.

Next came the International Assembly at Lake Placid, New York. Here I met at luncheon or dinner every one of the 177 incoming District Governors present from around the world. Before leaving Chicago I had prepared a folder setting out "Objectives of Our Team for 1949-50." I explained to the new Governors things which I believed should be stressed during our year of service. The Governors-Nominee took so eagerly to the plan and the objectives that they requested I revise them and have them sent to the Club officers. This was done and each three months a new folder will be forwarded to each District Governor and the Club officers-as a constant reminder of the importance of these objectives and as a replacement in case they have worn out the preceding copy.

THE week at Lake Placid was a hard one. In addition to meeting with the Governors-Nominee, I was constantly being bombarded with requests to visit Clubs. Many of the men, knowing of my long and deep interest in Vocational Service, would stop and ask me to discuss it with them. To many of them I told the following story as a good example of it:

A certain Rotary Club staged a "Competitors Day" some years ago, each member bringing a business or professional competitor to the luncheon. One of the Rotarians, terming his competitors his "enemies," was very reluctant to coöperate. In the end, however, he did bring a competitor to the meeting, and when he saw the goodwill that meeting generated, he began to make a study of Vocational Service. Soon he became Chairman of his Club's Vocational Service Committee. Then he joined his craft association, eventually becoming its national president. "That Rotary meeting," he has told me since, "started the change in my mind. I looked at all those competitors breaking bread together and I said to myself, 'I can't be right and all my fellow Rotarians wrong.'"

On the last day of the Assembly I was privileged to make the last talk before adjournment. Here I was given opportunity to seek the coöperation of my team, the men with whom I was to work in Rotary. This is the occasion on which the incoming President is supposed to inspire, teach, and seek coöperation. It is a terrific task and puts a great strain on a man after so strenuous a week, but after it's over one doesn't mind—even if you lose six pounds in the week as I did!

Then came the New York Convention, the largest and perhaps most widely publicized Convention in all our Rotary history. The speeches, the entertainment, the inspiration, the fellowship, and the impressive number registered from so many countries will long be remembered by those of us fortunate in being present.

During the week our suite of rooms at the Commodore and my office in the same hotel were rarely without some Rotarian visitor: some would come to say hello, and offer congratulations; some to invite me to a meeting; some to tell about a man who they thought should be appointed to a Committee; a few came offering suggestions about various phases of Rotary. My telephones were ringing many times in the wee hours of the morning. Pictures were being taken; television appearances, radio broadcasts, and interviews with the press were held. In addition, we attended all the dinners that were held and some breakfasts, 17 in all. Then, on the last evening of the Convention, I made my acceptance speech. With the hour being late and the audience so kind and patient, I purposely made it brief; however, I shall never forget that tremendous audience sitting through the grand entertainment, then waiting to hear the talk; it was a great tribute to Rotary.

Speaking of tributes to Rotary, one of the finest I heard in that great week in New York came from a Manhattan taxicab driver. He was rushing me to one of the

last-day sessions and, half turning to me, said: "Mr. President-Elect, I wanta wish you a lot of luck." He had evidently stolen a look at my badge. "You've got a great bunch of people here," he went on. "I've had 'em in here from all over the world—India, France, South America—and all as friendly and nice as could be."

By that time we had reached Madison Square Garden, and I reached for my wallet. Up went the cabbie's hand in protest. "Your money's no good, Mr. President," he said. "This is on me. It ain't much, but I want to put 65 cents on this Rotary business. It looks like a good thing for the world." I've thought of that cab driver often, and of his investment and faith in this movement of ours.

The day after the Convention, we packed our bags and returned home, where I spent those few precious days getting the loose ends of my own affairs in order, then back to Chicago to prepare the agenda for the Board meeting. Incidentally, all this time invitations were still coming in by the hundreds, in addition to congratulatory letters, all of them to be answered. This in itself is a real job of work.

After the Board meeting, followed a week of Committee meetings. I met with each Committee. Periodically I would go to my office to take care of my correspondence. Many times visitors would come in and have a chat; they are always welcome at the Secretariat. The President's day is a long one while in Chicago, at least mine was; at the office by 8 o'clock, many times I did not leave until 10:30 P.M. Discussing matters with the Committees, the Board, the Secretary, and others is interesting; also meeting Rotary's employees and its executives is a happy experience. They all are faithful and helpful in their own way; each morning I made it a point to eat with them in our coffee room; here I chatted and got better acquainted with many. We would talk about families and current events over a cup of coffee and a breakfast roll.

Having received dozens of verbal invitations and hundreds of written [Continued on page 54]



The Swiss Alps tower above them as President and Mrs. Hodgson have tea with District Governor Albert Ernst and his wife, of Lucerne, Switzerland. Governor Ernst is not shown. He was taking the photo.



Genial host to the Hodgsons in Belgium is District Governor Alphonse Fiévez, of Soignies. Here the trio stop for a picture in the streets of Charleroi as they make an auto tour to many of Belgium's 21 Rotary Clubs.



This time it's a stop in Hanover, Germany, where local Club President Wilhelm Shulte and wife (third, second from left) are hosts to the Presidential Couple. . . . At Athens (belaw) Grecian Rotary leaders greet the Hodgsons. Among them is Dr. B. G. Woylas (hat in hand), Rotary's Administrative Advisor.



Dinner in an Amsterdam home—with Past Governor Trudus Teves (rear right) as host to the Hodgsons, Present Governor A. E. C. de Groot van Embden stands second from left. Next to him is Rotary's European Secretary, Walter Pangar.





# Government and Business in the United States

## Government Aids Business

Says Mr. Eccles

THE astonishing ease with which the United States' economy met the tremendous production demands of the war and postwar period poses afresh an old problem of democratic capitalism:

How can we keep our economy producing and distributing at the high levels of which our manpower and productive facilities are capable?

More Government intervention is the inevitable answer. I do not like this any more than do most businessmen, yet it is a conclusion to which logic as well as the trend of events leads.

Consider, first, the fact that recurrent depressions have been a chronic tendency of Western capitalism and that there is a tendency for them to become more severe. For a long time, except in war or general inflation, our capacity to produce has constantly exceeded our use of that capacity.

The problem has been to maintain aggregate demand for total output. When total income at high levels of employment does not flow back directly or indirectly into the expenditure stream, de-

mand becomes insufficient to take
off the market
what it produced.
As a result, pro-

duction, income, and employment fall off and deflation inevitably sets in.

Whose responsibility is it when this happens? The answer is that it is nobody's individual responsibility, but everybody's collective responsibility. There are millions of people and tens of thousands of businesses in the United States who receive income and decide how to use it. There is no assurance that these many income recipients will make a sufficient amount of total expenditures to disburse the entire income. If they do not, then trouble begins to develop.

This characteristic pattern of instability has increasingly required collective action through Government to supplement the spending stream in order to provide a sufficient amount of total expenditures. Government intervention is the only answer we have yet devised and it is likely to be the only answer to the problem of depression when it arises, because Government alone is in a position to act on a sufficient scale.

This seems to be unavoidable if we are to maintain, without loss of our freedoms, the high living standards for our people which we have the capacity to produce. The experience of history plainly



Marriner S. Eccles is a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and served as Board chairman for 12 years. He is a former Ogden, Utah, Rotarian.

shows that political and other freedoms will not survive in the midst of widespread unemployment and destitution. These freedoms thrive only when there is reasonable freedom from want and insecurity.

The problem of maintaining economic stability and providing personal and family security is immensely more complex today than it was before the First World War. Since that time, we have become immeasurably more industrialized, urbanized, and interdependent. Geographical frontiers have largely disappeared. We have seen the rise of huge business, labor, and farm organizations with concentrated decision making and centralized power.

Our prices and costs have become increasingly rigid. A great deal more of our expenditures are for goods of a durable type, the purchase of which is temporarily or indefinitely postponable. The Federal Government as well as State and local governments are asked to provide a vastly wider array of public services as an ordinary day-to-day matter of satisfying community wants.

The United States now has a Federal debt of 250 billion dollars. It was only about one billion before World War I. Before that war, the Federal Government's tax revenues amounted to about \$7 per capita. Today per

capita tax receipts average more than \$300. Up until World War II the Federal debt occupied a relatively subordinate place in the economy. The Federal debt was equal to about one-fourth of the entire debt of the country in 1940. By the end of 1945 it represented nearly two-thirds of the entire debt of the country. Fiscal and debt-management policies have accordingly assumed a new and strategic importance in relation to the problem of economic stability.

Our more complex economy has fundamentally changed our ideas of personal security and our methods [Continued on page 46]

better than free, competing Americans have done since the nation was founded?

Government used to be a sort of referee in our economic life. Its rôle was to see that fair play was done; that one group took no unfair advantage of others. Now government looms large on the business scene. It bids for goods in the market; it levies huge taxes on production; it borrows and repays; it lends or gives to foreign Governments money to command goods in the American market.

We have seen government spending carried on at a high rate during the inflationary period. Spokesmen scouted the idea that such spending aggravated inflation or that deficit spending, over a long period, was a principal cause of inflation.

In recent months we have seen a deflationary situation. But has the spending formula undergone any substantial change? Not at all. Its advocates insist that spending must be continued at a high rate—even though it becomes a deficit spending—to forestall a serious decline in business.

During the postwar years of high economic activity and record tax collections, the theory was that heavy spending could well be afforded by the American people. Now, even though we cannot afford it, heavy public spending continues because, we are told, if we do otherwise, economic activity would decline too far and too fast from its recent unprecedented heights. There is no inclination to avoid deficit spending though economies ranging up to some 21/2 billion dollars can be effected in the budget for the next fiscal year by following recommendations embodied in the Hoover Commission report.

The American people have never balked at making sacrifices for the good of their country, for future generations of Americans, or for the peace of the world. But such heavy government spending as we recently have had and are now experiencing is not essential to this nation's economic wellbeing. On the contrary, insofar as it prevents the reduced taxation which would stimulate both purchasing and capital formation for future high-level employment and production, [Continued on page 48]

## Don't Stifle Business!

Says Mr. Bennett

THE America of today has grown in our times. But it must be evident to everyone who reflects for a moment that we of the present generation did not build it by ourselves. What we enjoy today is, in fact, an inheritance passed on to us by all the Americans who lived before us.

We have the obvious and great heritage of capital—our amazing industrial economy. But more important, I think, are the heritage of freedom and the heritage of moral strength brought to this continent by our forefathers.

Those who advocate even more government in business than we have now are quick to tell us that we no longer can behave as did previous generations of Americans. Life is so complicated today, they say, and our problems are so much more difficult, that we have become "a mature economy" with no hope in the future that we can get any bigger or better. According to this counsel, we must content ourselves with spending our inheritance-of capital, of freedom, and of moral strength also.

But this we would not do as individuals. It would be government which makes the decisions on spending of our capital, government which disposes of our

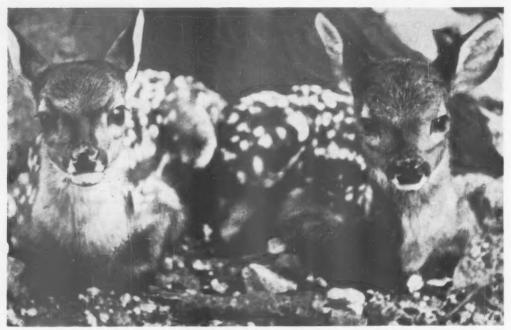


Wallace F. Bennett, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is an officer of a number of small companies. He became a Salt Lake City, Utah, Rotarian in 1928.

freedom for us, and government which drains our reserves of moral strength and responsibility, paying us in promises of security.

Such thinking has glossed over and, for many, has obscured the high values of our heritage. But they are not lost. To rediscover and to reappraise them is the challenge we in America have to face today.

But let us get down to specifics. Can the Government promote economic stability and strengthen our economy? Can it do the job



These little fawns—"ghosts" of the wild—wear dappled coats provided by Nature to blend with the brown-green forest background.

## NEVER Underestimate a Deer

HIS EYES ARE SHARP AND HIS EARS ARE KEEN

AND HE'S A DEVIL ON HOOFS WHEN CORNERED OR WOUNDED.

By Ed Becker

BREATHES there a deskbound city man who hasn't dreamed of having a rack of antlers for his den! He talks and talks of bagging a buck until-well, he finally goes out after one. You have seen him, as have I, start off eager with hope, then return disappointed and dog tired.

"Saw tracks," he will say, "but not one deer.'

Yet the chances are that if he saw tracks, there were deer within his range. This paradox was well put by a native of a small Maine town who was asked by a sportsman if there was good hunting in the vicinity.

'Well, sure," he said. "There's plenty huntin'-but durned little findin'."

That there is little "findin'" is mainly the fault of Joe Nimrod. Too often he thinks all there is to deer hunting is to jump out of a car, take a walk in the woods, and reappear in an hour or so dragging a noble buck.

When I was a young lad, an old game warden told me, "Son, being you're so all-fired hankerin' to grow up into a deer hunter, jus' remember that a deer's all hearin'. scentin', and seein'.

How true! There isn't a mortal on earth supplied with a nose, ears, or eyes to match a deer's. But a lot of sportsmen act as if they owned such equipment.

Odd to relate, however, deer eves do not see colors as do human eyes. Study by scientists demonstrates that deer and other ruminants see all objects in black and white-much as does a camera with ordinary film. But don't underestimate the animal's ability to perceive form in light and shade. It may not notice a hunter in red cap and jacket, if he is still. But the moment the man moves, Mr. Deer is off for the back country.

It is man's quick wits that brought about the downfall of the bucks whose heads adorn polished wood panels. Man's wits-and the deer's often-fatal curiosity.

I was camped beside a lake in the northwest corner of Maine one Summer, mc L U am



miles from nowhere. It was perfectly quiet, and I was alone and motionless beside my gently flick-

ering campfire.

Suddenly I heard a twig snap. I didn't move my body, but my eyes scanned the fringe of bush ten yards away. It took a little time for me to spot the intruder. but when I finally did I had to

A buck and a doe were craning their necks at the fire and smoke. It wasn't hunting season, so I quickly concluded that with all the cold zeal of a laboratory expert I would conduct a few experiments. But I completed only one. I moved my hand. There was an instantaneous chain reaction. With a coughing bark the buck plunged in one direction and the doe darted in another.

Had I whispered, the result would have been the same, for a deer's ears are unbelievably acute. They pick up sounds the human eardrum does not register.

One authority claims that a deer can detect the soft impact of a hunter's boot on snow crystals. Perhaps that sound, associated with human voices and the roar of guns, explains why deer seemingly are so scarce a few hours after the hunting season opens. This also may account for their reputation of possessing intuition whereby they seem to know when a human is dangerous and when

I have seen many, many deer absolutely disregard men who were busy logging, farming, or just strolling. I have seen them pass within a few yards of

farmers working in an orchard. Yet countless hunters fail to get within gun range of Summer-tame deer in Winter.

One year late in September I was canoeing down the Mirimichi River in New Brunswick with a companion. We were just paddling along for the fun of it-talking, joking, and drinking in the spruce-clad hills with city-weary eyes. Coming around a point of land, we saw a buck and doe wading out in the shallow water along shore line. They were all curiosity, their big ears perked and twitching, their eyes round and inquisitive.

We kept right on talking, and

the deer kept right on looking. Not until we were practically under their noses did they suddenly bound into the woods.

Yet on that same river in hunting season you have to be absolutely quiet if you hope to get close to a deer foraging near the river's edge.

But a deer's sharp ears can lead to its downfall-if you know the trick. An Ojibway guide in the Timagami district of Ontario once showed me how it was done. He had perfected a soft bleat, mm-aah!, which almost created the illusion that he was a deer masquerading as an Indian. As he sounded the call low and persuasively, a big curiosity-struck buck which was ready to take off, suddenly stiffened, then relaxed and approached us!

Many hunters remember that deer have sharp eyes and sensitive ears, but forget that Nature supplies does and bucks with Such nonforest smells as shaving soap, tobacco, and cooking along with those we humans carry add up to something unpleasant for deer. Supply the smell of powder and the roar of guns, and you

spell out danger.

Most unsuccessful hunters like to grumble and, though they have driven the deer to safety, blame their failure to bag one on bad luck. What they should do is to study the habits of their quarry.

A guide in the Chaudiere district of Quebec once put it this way to me: "Just remember that a deer has certain habits. Sunrise and sunset are his time. Roll out early and stay out late and you're mighty apt to get a nice rack."

One great protection deer have is that their coats blend with the background, enabling them to "freeze" or suddenly do a "fadeaway" with bewildering alacrity. I know a backwoods hunter in western North Carolina who



claims he can wear a deer down, trailing it for weeks if necessary. Probably that's a tall tale, but it is a reminder to the soft and often heavy-waisted city sportsman that deer were born to hide and to cover rough country with blinding speed.

Alec Price, a professional guide at Ludlow, New Brunswick, was the first man to make me fully aware of just how thorough a job of camouflaging Nature had done on the white-tailed deer (the most numerous of all species). In addition to the white under the tail, this deer has a white throat patch, white underparts, white lining around the eyes, muzzles, and in the ears. Its back and sides are a slaty buff chestnut often peppered with darker points. Set that design down among trees, grasses, and varicolored loams and you have practically invisible anima-

Methods of deer hunting are more or less universal. Posting or standing consists of keeping your eve on territory where deer sign is ample. In this method you learn what Indians and deer are born with-the idea that time means nothing. If you want a deer, time should mean nothing

In Canada and most of the United States, stalking or still hunting is the favorite method of deer hunters. A lot of country is covered, and good legs and wind

are a requisite.

In the flatlands of New Jersey, and in the Southern United States, driving or dogging is popular. One group of hunters is posted at vantage points while another thunders through the brush to drive the deer toward and past the posted hunters.

To combat all these methods the deer has his own bag of tricksbacktracking, for instance.

Hunting in Pennsylvania one season I was following fresh deer tracks through thick second growth when I suddenly came face to face with a haughty buck. For a moment he seemed to grin, then took to his heels, flashing his white flag disdainfully. I was so surprised I didn't fire a shot. Just for curiosity I followed the tracks again to see how far he had backtracked. At least half a mile!

If ever you're sneaking up on a

feeding deer, watch that tail. Every time a deer raises its head to examine the countryside, it first twitches its tail, and twitches it again when it lowers its head.

How big and wondering the eyes of a doe! How gentle the dappled fawn! How beautiful the buck-and how dangerous!

Don't ever forget that the hunted often turns hunter, and this is as true of the deer as of any other

big-game animal.

In Nova Scotia one Summer I had my first lesson on the facts of life about bucks in the rutting season. There in a farmhouse lay a man swathed in bandages. He had tossed a clod of dirt at a buck that had swaggered from the woods toward him. The big fellow charged-and an hour later the farmer crawled to his back door with his body, arms, and legs crisscrossed with slashings from the buck's hoofs and antlers.

You may think that's unusual, but it isn't. A deer in rut, or a wounded buck, is dangerous. I know of one hunter who wasn't cautious when he approached a downed buck. The buck killed him.

You see, the buck deer has a set of four double-bladed knives you call hoofs. In addition, his head is adorned with a collection of daggers commonly known as ant-

#### Attention, Sportsmen!

HERE'S the way another artist sketched Lynn Bogue Hunt as he was working on this month's cover. It's the 18th this renowned wild-life painter has done for The Rotarian. He grew up in Michigan, but now lives in New York.

A limited number of reprints of Stag at Dawn have been made. They are in full color, on heavy pebbled paper, suitable for framing. You may order them at 10 cents (United States coin) for each copy. Address Department S, The Rotarian, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

lers. Don't tangle with them if you want to keep your hide free of scars or remain alive!

In North and South Carolina the boys often hunt deer with dogs. Whether or not you approve of this sort of thing, it's quite something to hear dogs on the trail of deer. I once saw a cornered buck, his hoofs and antlers like flashing blades in the Winter sunlight, beat the living daylights out of a pack of four dogs. After a display like that, nobody fired a shot as the buck flipped its tail and bounded away.

It's that will-of-the-wild to live that accounts for the abundance of deer in North America today, from British Columbia to Florida. from Nova Scotia to Mexico. Rabbits are said to have a way of multiplying faster than adding machines can tot, but, given a chance, deer do pretty well with figures too. Especially the white-

tails

fruit trees.

Nova Scotia had no deer in 1896 when nine deer were planted there. Five more were added in 1910. No hunting was permitted until 1916, when within ten days some 150 were taken. Ever since then there has been a large annual kill, but today whitetails throng the Province.

The whitetail is the most beautiful of all deer and the hardiest. To get delicacies he may become so tame in the closed season as to eat out of your hand. When snow is on the ground, he'll come out of rough country to near-by farms to pilfer hav or nibble bark of young

The mule deer is more prized by sportsmen, however, for his big ears and large antlers grace a den. Mule deer range widely - from Southwestern United States up to British Columbia. More difficult to get is the speedy coast deer, which roams the deep woods of Vancouver Island, the island in the Gulf of Georgia, and parts of the British Columbia mainland.

Whatever the variety-and there are many-all deer have acute senses blended with a cunning to pit against the hunter. It is fortunate so, for whether you stalk with a rifle, a camera, or merely with your eyes, the family of cervidae is a part of the wildlife scene that no one wants to disappear.

# Vitamin B-12: 3 Million Cures per Ounce

AN AMAZING NEW DRUG BRINGS A PROMISE OF HEALTH

TO VICTIMS OF THAT DREAD DISEASE, PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

By Eric Northrop

WITH much less publicity but ten times the importance of the new B-36 superbomber, vitamin B-12 has zoomed into our lives

You may have missed the announcement of B-12's arrival late in 1948, but rest assured that the effects of the discovery won't miss you.

Isolation of this precious new compound ensures you for the rest of your life against the ravages of the horrible disease, pernicious anemia. It also solves a key riddle of modern biochemistry, linked with the vital secret of animal growth.

As you read this, specialists are already checking laboratory evidence of a *third* major health function of vitamin B-12. This evidence indicates that it's not the iron in your spinach which makes you strong, but cobalt—the very heart of the B-12 molecule.

All these good things come in a miraculously small package. Vitamin B-12 is the most potent drug



In that little test tube, and so small they can be seen only with a magnifying glass, are the red crystals of vitamin B-12, the most potent drug ever produced by man. Pictured here is the team of five research scientists who isolated the new vitamin.

ever produced by man. Successful hospital tests have proved that one dose weighing no more than ten micrograms—one three-millionth of an ounce!—will save the life of a critically ill pernicious-anemia victim.

If you have ever known a pernicious-anemia sufferer, you will be deeply grateful for this discovery. The disease has a nasty habit of striking suddenly and without warning. It may down children and young people, but most of its victims are men and women who are 40 or over.

The club member who exclaims, "Good heavens—what's happening to John? He's put on 20 years in the last six months," often dramatizes a typical case. John may be going into or, if he's lucky, just climbing out of a perniciousanemia seizure. A strange starvation, visible only to the microscope, has drained all energy from his rugged frame and the normal "healthy outdoor look" of which he was so proud has given way to a sickly, lemon-yellow pallor. Buoyancy and youthfulness are

shattered by a rapid succession of seemingly minor disorders: headaches, nausea, diarrhea, and frequent internal pains.

The victim and his family often do not suspect what's wrong with him, blaming his other symptoms, such as dizziness, breathlessness, and "shot nerves" upon stomach upset and overwork.

Actually he is suffering from an acute breakdown of red blood cell production which, if not repaired, will kill him. Healthy males carry about 51/2 million red corpuscles per cubic millimeter of blood. To maintain this normal "blood count" the human body produces and destroys some 21 billion cells a minute. John's blood count has dropped to one million, or just 20 percent of normal, and his red corpuscles have become abnormally large. His wife and the boys at the club may not know it, but John is walking around, going to business, perhaps even playing golf, while in a critical condition!

Until 1927 all victims of pernicious anemia faced certain death. In that [Continued on page 51]

#### DR. FISHBEIN SAYS

Until recent years pernicious anemia was considered invariably fatal.... Recently a substance called folic acid has been isolated. It has an effect like that of liver on pernicious anemia. It has also been found extremely efficient in sprue, a tropical disease that is like anemia. Still more recently a substance called vitamin B-12 was discovered. . . . It is a thousand times more potent than liver against anemia. There are new magic bullets in the armamentarium of medicine.

Morris Fishbein, editor of Hygeia, in his column in the Chicago Sun-Times. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

# Let's Really Get Together

HERE'S HELP FOR DISCUSSION LEADERS:

A FEW NEW METHODS FOR BRINGING EVERYBODY INTO THE ACT.

#### By Charles W. Ferguson

A Senior Editor. The Reader's Digest

T IS ODD that we in this day and time have not evolved a way of holding public meetings that is distinctly 20th Century. In most of what we do we ape what has been handed down to us, never worrying lest one good custom should corrupt the land.

I remember that in my college days the fetish was Robert's Rules of Order. The Atkissonian Literary Society of Clarendon College, where I got my first whiff of public affairs, was a strict and precise affair. The whole intent was to mark well the order of business, to see that a motion was properly seconded, that there were never two motions before the house at once, that a motion to adjourn took right of way over all other matters. The chair (as the presiding officer came to be called) presided with stony justice-even referred to himself in the third person, as a king might: "The chair rules that.

There was, perhaps, nothing wrong with this stern control of the human spirit in the wilds of western Texas. Robert's Rules of Order may even be said to have lent a certain civilizing influence to the cow country. Indeed, my chums and I needed the training and the chance it gave us to think and speak on our feet.

All the same, it was odd. And the stilted way in which we handled our business had no tie with the culture of which we were a part. Not 20 miles away from these Friday-night sessions cowboys were squatting around camp, fires or whittling in front of stoves. But we youngsters took our cue from 18th Century England. It did not occur to us that there might be adventure and originality in the way we met.

The same rigidity marks what we of mature ages do today. The man who chairs a meeting (as the unhappy phrase has it) usually looks upon himself as a performer whose rôle it is to amuse, enlighten, wisecrack, or dominate. He is usually deemed successful if he approaches the emcee (m.c. —Master of Ceremonies) of the night club, moving the show along with elan and introducing the acts with frenzied smoothness. I understood this the other evening when I heard a woman tell the chairman of a serious workshop on community problems, "You were wonderful! You were a perfect clown!"

I know, from talking before Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. and in Great Britain, that an honest and worthy effort is made to give luncheon and fireside meetings both variety and verve.\* Surely

The first comes from the British Army. A class in tactical problems during the war would face a specific problem—say, fighting in a town. Instead of lecturing, the instructor would simply pose the question, "Where is the best place to fight in a town?" The class of some 60 men would be broken up into groups of six, called "Syndicates." The Syndicates would be given ten minutes or so in which to form an opinion to be voiced by a spokesman.

Syndicate A would perhaps report that fighting should be done in the streets. Syndicate B would venture the opinion that the alleys might be best. Syndicate C would suggest houses as the safeest place. By means of elimination



"The leader will drive the group as if he were conducting a band or orchestra."

the lecture, the forum, the panel, and the sermon have their place. But with all our chances for talk, there is very little communication. The world isn't finished. And our methods of getting a group together is as open to improvement and change as anything else.

Let me mention three new techniques to set the springs to flowing.

\*For free Club Service bulletin on fireside meetings, write to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.—Ebs. and synthesis, the class would come to a valid conclusion—valid because it was its own.

And testimony of many training officers with whom I talked was that an ordinary body of men would, by this way of hammering the question out, come to altogether sound conclusions without previous experience and without the aid of lecturers who knew beforehand, of course, the most likely answers and could have given them out of a notebook. But by

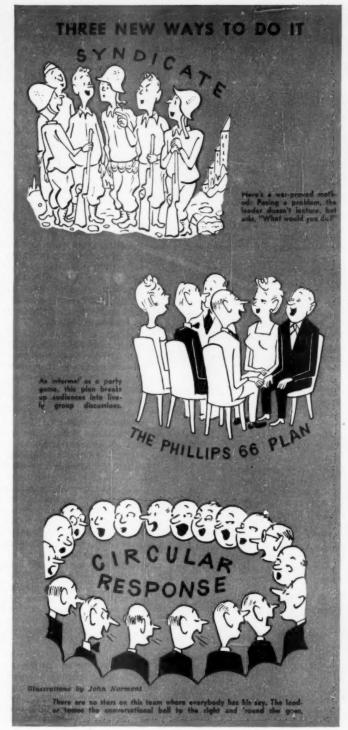
this lecture method they would have left unscathed the minds of all before them. In the Syndicate Plan the groups approximated experience, facing problems personally and coming up with their own answers.

Like unto the Syndicate Plan is a new method of discussion known colloquially as "Phillips 66," because its author is Professor J. Donald Phillips, of Michigan State College. Its first step also is to break an audience into groups of six. This can be done by the simple device of having three persons in a row turn their chairs and face the three sitting immediately behind them. A specific question is then posed to the groups. Each of the six persons in every group has a minute in which to make his suggestion. A secretary-spokesman notes the salient idea of each contribution. After six minutes of individual contributions, each group assesses its findings and the spokesmansecretary tells the audience as a whole what each group thinks.

This plan was used last Spring when 2,500 supervisors of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company met with executives to raise questions that were on every employee's mind. It was agreed first that each session would be limited to 250 supervisors. Each meeting was held in a hall that permitted seating in groups of six. The executives briefly set forth the company point of view. Then questions were invited.

In the clean-up session that followed the six-minute discussion, the group agreed on the question most pertinent and of the most general interest. A record of all questions was kept, and those not raised publicly as representing the chief interest of the group were answered in writing by executives of the company.

The experience with Michigan Bell is only one instance of a wide clinical test to which Phillips has subjected his method during the past five years. At the 1948 convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, at the national meeting of the 4-H Clubs, with church assemblies, youth conferences, farm meetings—in a dozen and one different kinds of situations Discussion 66 has shown that it is a practical and at-



tractive method of doing the one thing everybody claims to want to do: get every member of the audience to feel that he has a part and not merely a seat. Recently I saw it used at a convocation of 1,000 students concerned with religion in our times. During the morning there was the usual harangue by an imported authority; during the afternoon the students took over with 66. I could not help feeling that a century of

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

progress had been made between the two sessions.

We tried Phillips 66 at the Couples Club in our church the other night. We

listened to a broadcast of the main speeches of America's Town Meeting of the Air. The subject which the speakers addressed was "Are we educating for the needs of modern man?"

When the oratory was over, we became alert and squirming groups of six. Every one of the 72 persons present faced this problem: what specific church project would educate the youth of Chappaqua for modern needs? The groups gave it concentrated attention and came up with some real and imaginative suggestions. The guestion and the method put us on a track that took us down out of the clouds. Our over-all time was limited by the fixed hour of adjournment; we were all amateurs at using this method; we made some mistakes and, moreover, our organs of expression had virtually atrophied from attending lectures or "discussions" where someone else did all the talking. Hence I don't think we changed the course of education in our town that night. But at least we confronted a real problem and not a headline and we had to say personally, through the selection of a project, what we would do to add to or take away from the way we were doing things now.

It is not sufficient to break an audience into groups. We must also develop the ethics of group membership. Most of us know that even a small group, whether it be a committee or a gathering of 15 or 20 for educational purposes, may turn out to be a mass. A few old snorters dominate the conversation; two may get into a

protracted argument and forget that others are there. The majority say nothing at all, but sit in reverent boredom under the delusion, at best, that they are being edified.

Or, as often happens, the leader—generally a brash and executive fellow—will set the course, do most of the talking, and, with a fiery baton of words, drive the group as if he were conducting a band or orchestra.

There is need, obviously, for a scheme by which a group can achieve selfhood. One method of enormous use to those who are just taking up the practice of discussion (as opposed to argument) is called "Circular Response." This is the name given it by Dr. E. C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work. It accurately describes the process, which operates as follows:

A group is seated in a circle. The number of persons present should be limited to 20 at the outside and can be as few as six. The leader states the problem and the discussion proceeds to the leader's right. The person sitting next on his right makes his contribution, followed by the person next in line. The comment goes all the way around the group and comes back to the leader before anyone can answer back. If you are sitting to my right, you can, if you wish, say anything about my views, but I can't retort or comment until it comes my turn

I have tried circular response on all manner of occasions. It has its limitations, of course, but it is astounding to observe what it does to improve the manners and increase the benefits of most small group meetings. It takes care of the monologists automatically and reduces argument to a minimum. It puts the emphasis on coöperative effort. Above all, it gives every member of the group a logical and honored chance to take part, whether he is aggressive or not.

Circular Response can be invoked occasionally in the course of an evening even if it is not used the whole time. It has a splendid effect when used this way. Aggressive talkers object to it violently, which is one of the best

recommendations of it. I have seen it almost kill lawyers. And it yields itself to local improvements and adaptations. For instance, there is a strong Quaker influence in our community. We have set up the understanding that if a person does not want to make a comment when his turn comes, he may invoke a moment or two of silence on the part of the whole group. This works wonders. What discussion often needs is a complete absence of talk.

Because it invokes thought, it can be painful. It was so the other evening when I saw 60 persons trying hard for an hour and a half to think together. Finally one man could stand the gaps no longer. He made a rousing speech. It was wonderful to hear and everybody cheered. Here was somebody willing to do our thinking!

But that was just what should not have happened. That it did is because there had been insufficient study and planning. The new forms of discussion should not be left to chance, for if they are, we fall back into the old ways. They tug hard.

DO not want to suggest that all or any of the three methodsthe Syndicate Plan, Phillips 66, or Circular Response-will solve our problems or prove a whooping success on first trial. For perfection of operation, they need practice like cooking or, well, golf. I have cited them to show that there is a ferment at work in this realm of communication of ideas. For there is in our day a new trend-and, as Sir Norman Angell is fond of saying, a trend is more important than a fact because it indicates change.

The broad movement visible in our time is toward the breaking down of the inert mass into the volatile dynamic group. Only through it can the individual escape the tyranny of the mass and attain some sense of selfhood in a mechanistic age.

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Hence, it seems to me, we should not hesitate to experiment boldly with new forms to rediscover the individual and restore the fellowship of coöperative effort. Organizations like Rotary that have a serious purpose here have an opportunity to lead the pack!

# AMBASSADORS of the CLASSROOM

They Are the 56 Rotary Foundation Fellows

Who Will Study This Year in Countries Not Their Own.

By Leo E. Golden

Chairman, Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee

AVE you met your ambassador to Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule? Do you know your envoy to Escuela de Salubridad e Higiene? Perhaps not—but you'd be proud of them! The one is a clean-jawed young man from the fiords of Norway; you are sending him to Switzerland. The other is a pretty lass from the mountains of Colombia; you are placing her in Puerto Rico.

The fact is, my fellow Rotarian, that you and I are this year posting 56 excellent young people like Realf of Norway and Ofelia of Colombia in 12 lands around the earth. They are our Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1949-50.

For a year each will study in a graduate school of the Fellow's choice in a land other than his own-on an adequate grant which you and I make possible when we send our checks to the Rotary Foundation. Welcomed by Rotarians in this land new to him, the Fellow acquires at once scores of new friends. For him, as for the new member of your Rotary Club, his identity with Rotary measures him as a friend and neighbor. He visits their Rotary Clubs, homes, factories, and Government chambers. He learns all that he can about their country, its history, its culture, its opportunities, and its hopes. And he tells them about his homeland. When his year ends, he returns home to interpret for his compatriot Rotarians and others the land in which he sojourned. Truly his is a two-way ambassadorship.

In the three years of operation of the Rotary Foundation Fellowship plan we have granted 111 Fellowships. The Fellows have come from 91 Rotary Districts. They have gone, or are going, to 51 schools in 20 different coun-

tries. All told, 33 countries or regions of the earth have either supplied or received our Fellows. A broad geographic

spread, you will agree—but we shall yet broaden it further. We shall encourage future Fellows toward more objectivity in their selection of schools. Less of "Where do I want to study?" More of "Where ought I study?"

How are our Fellows chosen? The applicant must have a bachelor's degree or receive such a degree before the beginning of the fellowship year. Age limits are 20 to 29. He (or she) must have evidenced a forceful personality and qualifications for leadership. Health, character, and scholastic record must be good, and the purpose of advanced study must be worthy. The candidate is nominated by the Rotary Club of his home town, or nearest his home. Each Club may make one such nomination each year, and from the nominations so made the District Committee selects one candidate to be advanced to the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee. Virtually all who are so advanced would make excellent Fellows. Selecting the ones to receive the grants for which funds are made available (\$150,000 for 1949-50) becomes one of the hardest tasks imaginable-and one of the most thrilling!

"The Fellows themselves," you ask: "what is their reaction?" Listen to one of them at the end of his experience last year:

Now I can see my country as I never could before. I can revel over her strength, and sorrow over her weaknesses. I can compare her, for the first time, with these other countries as I live and travel in them. . . When I return . . . I shall feel keenly another bond which links me to the peoples of the world. For we have the same hopes and fears, the same common cause. We need only better understanding to work together.

Now study the gallery of fine young faces on this and the next two pages—our current Foundation Fellows. Then ask, "Has our Club put up a candidate for a 1950-51 Fellowship?"... and you may find yourself off on the adventure of a lifetime.



Arthur D. Adair III, of Geneva, Ala., will study the French language and literature at the University of Brussels, Belgium, then teach French in the United States.



Barbara M. Bell, of Auckland, New Zealand, will study the classics at the University of Paris, France, after which she will continue her teaching career, in a British university.



Everett M. Biggs, of Guelph, Ont., will study farm management at Wye Agricultural College in Ashford, England, after which he will work with the Ontario Agriculture Dept.



Armando J. Bittencourt, of Ponta Grossa, Beazil, will take engineering at Ohio State University, then he will return to Brazil and specialise in engineering of highways.



Jerry B. Briscoe, of Amerillo, Tex., will study international relations at the University of London, England, then finish work for his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago.



Charles D. Brodhead, Jr., of East Lansdowne, Pa., will study theology at Edinburgh in Scotland. He will be a fourth-generation clergyman. (Sponsor, Ardmore, Pa.)



Luis E. Cabieses G.S., of Miraflores, Peru, will study horticultural methods at the University of California, then he hopes to supervise agricultural developments in Peru,



Harold E. Clark. of Elyria, Ohio, will enter the University of Cambridge in England, where he will study English literature in preparation for teaching this same subject,



# Rotary Foundation Fellows 1949-50 (Continued)

Each Fellow is sponsored by the Rotary Club of his own city except where otherwise indicated. In these exceptions the name of the sponsoring Club is noted in parentheses.



Herbert L. Clarke, of Llanelly, Wales, will enter the Union Theological Seminary in New York City to major in Christian ethics, then he has plans to teach theology.



Bertram F. Collins, of Marblehead, Mass., will attend the University of Cardiff, Wales, where he will major in industrial relations. Colline is an accomplished musician.



John J. Conard, of Coolidge Kans., will major in political science at the University of Paris, France, after which he hopes to become foreign news editor of a city newspaper.

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ted J. Galanto, of Woccester, hass., will attend the Univerty of Paris, France, studying buropean history and contemeary government. He will be a professor in a university.



Samuel R. Gammon III, of College Station, Tex., will take English history at the University of London, them a Ph.D. at Princeton University. (Sponsor, Bryan, Tex.)



Alice V. Gibbs, of Ventura, Calif., will attend the University of Dublin, Ireland, where she will major in history, following which she plans a career in journalism.



William J. Haltigan, Jr., of Tucson, Ariz., will attend Mc-Gill University at Montreal, Canada. Majoring in political science, he plans a career in Government foreign service.



William R. Hayden, of Coen d' Alene, Idaho, will studinternational relations at th University of Geneva in Switz erland. He served as an interfor eight weeks with the UN



villiam B. Kelly, Jr., of Lonicelle, Ky., will study ecopuics, politics, and philosophy at the University of Edinbergh, Scotland, then teach or engage in Government work.



Vagn A. Korsbaek, of Holsteboro, Denmark, will major in economics at the University of Wisconsin, then he will pursue a career in economic and foreign news reporting.



Brian J. Kruger, of Bundamba, Australia, will enroll for advanced courses in the Dental School of Northwestern University in Chicago, Ill. (Sponsor, Ipswich, Australia.)



Jack M. Logan, of Waterloo, Iowa, will attend the London School of Economics in England to study history and social psychology, leading to public-school administration,



Derek A. Long, of Gloucester, England, will study physical chemistry at the University of Minnesota in preparation for a university position in teaching and in research.



Jose L. Murguia, of Sucre, Bolivia, has chosen to enroll at the National University of Mexico, where he will take advanced work in the subject of sanitary engineering.



Edgar L. Owens, of Bellefonte, Pa., will be attending the London School of Economics and Political Science in England, leading to a career in governmental work.



David R. Richards, of Framfield, England, will study literature at the University of Paris, France, leading to a career in radio broadcasting. (Sponsor, Oxford, England.)



George C. Rogers, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., will study English history at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, leading to a Ph.D. degree preparatory to teaching.



William E. Roth, of Rock Is Iand, Ill., will attend the In stitute of Internationa Studies in Geneva, Switzer Iand, leading to a caree in international relations



George Tolley, of Halesowen, England, will study physical chemistry at Princeton University in New Jersey, leading to industrial chemistry, (Sponsor, Dudley, England.)



Hugh W. Treadwell, of Oklahoma City, Okla., will take French literature and linguistics at the University of Brussels, Belgium, then he will pursue a teaching career.



Robert M. Tutner, of Union City, Ind., will study economics at the University of Havana in Cuba, which will prepare him for a career in business and in advertising.



Nils G. von Proschwitz, of Göteborg, Sweden, will study French at the University of Paris, France, leading to a Ph.D. in the subject of 18th Century French comedy.



Robert K. Walker, of Johan neaburg, South Africa, wil study town planning at Lon don University, England, fo a career as an architect and a town-planning consultant



Henry M. de Bouvier, of Paris, France, will study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in metallurgy. He received the Croix de Guerre during the recent war.

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Ramesh Nataharilal Desai, of Ahmedabad, India, will enroll at the University of Toronto, Canada, and major in international relations preparatory to a career in foreign affairs.



Tuiskon Dirk, of Porto Alegre, Brazil, will attend the University of Illinois and study bio-chemistry in preparation for a medical career. (Sponsor, Sao Leopoldo, Brazil.)



Murray S. Downs, of Springfield, Va., will study political science at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, then he will teach the social sciences. (Sponsor, Fairfax, Va.)



Everett J. Felker, of Monroe, Me., will study French at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, then teach or enter the Government foreign service. (Sponsor, Waterville, Me.)



Joseph C. Holbrook, Jr., of Westwood, N. J., will study theology at the University of Aix-en-Provence, France, then he will return home to complete work for the ministry.



Milton H. Hood, of Youngstown, Ohio, will enroll at the University of Dublin, Ireland, to study education, then enter the teaching profession. (Sponsor, Alliance, Ohio.)



Realf Hoy-Petersen, of Oslo, Norway, will study jet propulsion at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule at Zurich, Switzerland. (Sponsor, Trondheim, Norway.)



William F. Jones, of Tynemouth, England, will major in civil engineering at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena. (Sponsoe, North Shield, England.)



Henry H. Keith, of Sharve port, La., will attend the Grad uate Institute of Internationa Studies at Geneva, Swizer land, leading to a career in Government foreign service.



Carroll E. Mace, of Neosho, Mo., will study Spanish literature at the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, and continue his teaching career. (Sponsor, Springfield, Mo.)



Ofelia Mendoza, of Cali, Colombia, will take work at the Public Health School in Mexico City, Mexico, following which she plans to do public-health work in Colombia.



Frank Merry, of Oldham, England, will study at Columbia University in New York City leading to a career in the cotton-textile industry, Merry was a college athlete.



Vance C. Moore, of Mexico, Mo., will study economics at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland, after which he will continue a teaching career already well on its way.



Roy C. Moose, of Moresville, N. C., will take the humanities at Oxford University in England. A mamber of Phi Beta Kappa, Moose plans to teach and to write.



Henry J. Schaetti, of Berne, Switzerland, wishes to study geology at Stanford University in California, after which he will continue his teaching at the University of Berne.



Howard E. Schuchmann, of Lebanon, III., will study international relations at Oxford University in England, preparatory to journalism. (Sponsor, O'Fallon, III.)



Beryl Scott, of Mayfield, Australia, awarded the Teeny Robertson Mitchell Memorial Fellowship, will take advanced mineralogy at Cambridge University, England.



Howard E. Shuman, of Champaign, Ill., will study economic history at Oxford University, England, leading to a teaching career and a consultant service to business.



Frank W. Stringfellow, of Northhampton, Mass., will study political science at the London School of Economics, England, then enter law, leading to a political career.



Alexander C. Wallace, of Woodstock, Ont., will enroll at Yale University, Conn., to study in the field of pathology, after which he will do medical research and teaching.



Robert E. Walters, of Anthon, Iowa, will study agricultural economics at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, for Government work. (Sponsor, Ames, Iowa.)



Johannes Wartena, of Zwolle, The Netherlands, will take economy at McGill University, Canada, and then he will return home to continue his career as a civil engineer.



Charles R. West, Jr., of Marianna, Ark., will enroll for the study of philosophy at the University of Paris, France, leading to a Ph.D. degree and a university teaching position.



Carl D. Zurcher, of Berne, Ind., will enroll at the University of New Zealand to study the English language and literature, then teach. (Sponsor, Huntington, Ind.)



WHEN A RIVER RUNS WILD IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 102 ROTARY CLUBS ROUND UP FUNDS, FOOD AND CLOTHING TO AID THEIR FLOODED COUNTRYMEN.



James Johnstone, then District Governor in the deluged region, who mobilized his 25 Rotary Clubs for aid to stricken Maitland. T RAINED nonstop for 30 hours—a half an inch per hour. Falling on valley sides already soaked, the foot or more of water slid swiftly into the Hunter River. Normally peaceable, the Hunter now rose rapidly, leaped its banks, and overnight spread itself out into a vast, cold, muddy inland sea covering 100 square miles.

Beneath that sea lay some of the richest farm and coal land in Eastern Australia. In it perished five people and herds of livestock. Out of the center of it stuck parts of such prosperous towns as Maitland, Cessnock, and Singleton. New South Wales was suffering one of the severest floods in its

history. Worst off was Maitland Business center of the Hunter Valley and a modern city of 22,000, it now stood eaves-deep in the silty waters. Some 6,000 of its people were temporarily homeless. So swiftly had the deluge come that one housewife stepped directly from her kitchen into an amphibious Army "duck," leaving her evening meal on the fire.

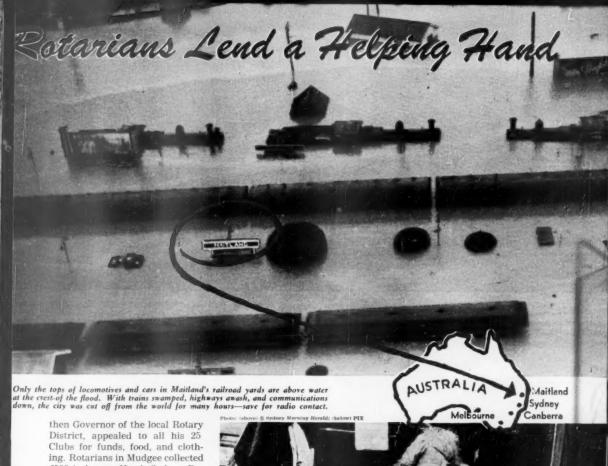
The waters were still surging through the town when relief machinery went into action. Lord Mayor Fred. O. Fahey, a Past President of the Maitland Rotary Club, set up a flood-relief committee, all its officers Rotarians. James Johnstone. of Cessnock,



Heading Maitland's hard-working relief committee were Colin Johnstone, Lord Mayor Fred. Fahey, and S. J. Dunkley—all Rotarians,

> In Mudgee, Geo. Moufarrige (center), then Club President, displays check for £500 local Rotarians raised for Maitland.





then Governor of the local Rotary District, appealed to all his 25 Clubs for funds, food, and clothing. Rotarians in Mudgee collected £500 in hours. North Sydney Rotarians set up clothing-collection depots. One after another Rotary Clubs throughout Australia responded with aid. Cessnock Rotarians, their own town half-soaked, sent Maitland £100. With private giving running to £50,000, Federal and State governments doubled their £20,000 grant.

At last free of water, muck-covered Maitland saw that it will be years before the last scars of this disaster disappear.

It will be years, too, before anyone forgets the helping hand Rotarians extended Maitland in that awful week last June. A survey of aid shows that 102 Rotary Clubs throughout the nation donated £4,840 and many truck loads of food and clothing—over and above the assistance they gave through their municipalities, the Red Cross, and so on. To thousands of Australians that name "Rotary" had taken on a new and lustrous significance.

What's the use? The receding waters have left this Maitland woman a mess she has small heart to tackle.





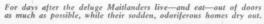
Fleeing before the flood, these Maitlanders register every emotion from fear to glee. Army trucks and boats moved some 6,000 of the city's 22,000 persons.





Passengers perched on the tops of busses like this until rescue boats came alongside. . . . Maitland station after the flood waters had begun to recede.

Flood waters topped the door in the room (below) where these women are examining ruined keepsakes. The clock on the table was a wedding gift.







#### THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and factor the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and faster:

(1) The development of acquaintence as an opportunity for service.

[2] High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

# This Rotary Month

News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

Peregrinations. On the day this is being written Rotary's President, Percy Hodgson, was to be in Hiroshima, Japan—presenting the charter to the re-established Rotary Club of Hiroshima. His visit to that city, atom bombed four years ago, was one of many stops on a 37-day Rotary tour that was to take Rotary's First Couple, "Perce" and Edith, to Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, The Philippines, and Hawaii.

Mid-November will find the Hodgsons starting another tour—this one to Clubs in Mexico, Central America, and South America, and thence home to Pawtucket, R. I., just in time for Christmas. Elsewhere in this issue (pages 6-9) the President reports on his first months in office, with special reference to his first travels—which were to Europe.

Advisors. Robert Haussmann, of Stuttgart, is Rotary's Administrative Advisor for Germany, and Dr. B. G. Woylas, of Athens, is Rotary's Administrative Advisor for Greece—both being recently appointed to these posts by the President. Former Administrative Advisor for Greece, Demetrios Sicilianos, of Athens, has been named Honorary Administrative Advisor.

New Committee Head. By Presidential appointment, Frank T. McCoy, of Pawhuska, Okla., is now serving as Chairman of Rotary's Constitution and By-laws Committee. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of Howard S. Le Roy, of Washington, D. C., distinguished attorney and Past District Governor, who was recently killed in an airplane accident in New Jersey.

Want to Help? To every Rotary Club in Canada and the United States has gone, or is going, information on how Rotarians can help displaced business and professional men and their families in Europe emigrate to North America. The International Refugee Organization is handling the mailing in Canada; Rotary International has handled it in the United States. By a new arrangement between IRO and Canada and IRO and the U.S.A., these highly skilled displaced persons are now admissible if suitably sponsored. Heretofore these two Governments preferred common laborers.

AND Alternates. Rotary's 1950 Convention in Detroit, Mich., June 18-22 is to be a "delegates' Convention," and what that signifies is explained on page 4. One goal is to have as many Clubs as possible represented—and that means by delegates AND an alternate for each delegate. Signs indicate it will be a middle-sized Convention with work and relaxation in good balance.

Envoys. Fifty-six young people are en route to, or already in, countries other than their own for a year of advanced study. Leo E. Golden tells (page 19) how Rotarians' checks to the Rotary Foundation have given these promising men and women this ambassadorial opportunity.

#7,000? What town where in the world, and when, will welcome new Rotary Club #7,000? As we go to press, Rotary is only 121 new Clubs short of a 7,000-Club total, with new Clubs forming at a rate of one a day. Now see item below.

Vital Statistics. On September 28 there were 6,879 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 330,000 Rotarians. New and readmitted Clubs since July 1 totalled 48.

NOVEMBER, 1949

# THE

# Edison

# of the Plains

THIS MODEST ROTARIAN BELIEVES

THAT ANY PRODUCT CAN BE IMPROVED.

By O. K. Armstrong



"FIND us a man who can make this part of the proximity fuse operate 100 percent!" It was a U.S. Navy official talking to an execu-

Bob Goodall of Ogallala.

in the critical days of 1943.
"I already know the man," was
the response. "Bob Goodall, of
Ogallala, can invent anything, or
fix anything invented."

tive of a large war plant in Ohio,

The official wanted to know who was Goodall, and where in thunder was Ogallala. Many military procurement men could have told him, for Robert A. Goodall was high on their list of small manufacturers of war implements. Now he was called in for his biggest assignment: to improve a device desperately needed in the drive toward victory.

In the laboratory at his electrical manufacturing plant in that western Nebraska town, Goodall studied every phase of the intricate device. Working day and night with a squad of young handpicked inventors he calls his "boys." making the very tools necessary to carry on the operations, in 90 days Goodall had the new parts ready. That weapon, with Goodall's improvements, stopped enemy planes and ships in the Pacific. It shattered the V-2 rockets over London. Used for the first time against land troops in the Battle of the Bulge, it rained devastation on the Nazis.

"All I did was to take old ideas and put them to work in new harness," Goodall insists. "Never a device invented but can be made to work a little better."

And there you have the philosophy behind the amazing success of this quiet, graying haired man, who was favored by the Navy with its highest civilian awards—the Navy Ordnance flag and the coveted Navy "E" for "Excellence" in production.

This Edison of the plains is recognized as one of America's outstanding developers of both electrical and electronic devices. Like impulses moving in all directions from a central beam, products marked "Goodall—Ogallala" go to almost every country on earth.

America's great telephone and power companies use numerous Goodall items to maintain their constant services. Should you happen to examine the "innards" of your auto radio or your television set, chances are you would discover a tiny Goodall condenser. The cozy warmth of your home, served with fuel through the vast network of unseen pipelines, is ensured by the constant protection against leakage by a device bearing his trademark. Wholesale jewelry and optical houses the world over sell his jewelers' machines.

All Goodall's products are the

Su usual

result of his own inventions, made by about 500 employees in his four plants, two at Ogallala and one each at near-by Sutherland and North Platte.

Ogallala, named for a tribe of Sioux Indians, was famous among old-time cattle men as "the end of the Texas Trail." Now it is a typically clean Western commu-

nity of 5,000 people.

Bob Goodall was born in near-by Grant in 1891. He laughed heartily when I asked him, "Why did you stay in this small place?" He waited to answer until we were riding over the picturesque irrigated sugar-beet farms and vast wheat and cattle ranch lands. "I



Assembling a Goodall testing unit (above), one of more than 100 devices which the Ogallala, Nebr., Rotarian has invented. The girls at the left use three senses—sight, hearing, touch—in this simplified system for the testing of radio condensers.

like a small town," he said. "I know almost every family in this part of Nebraska. Most of my employees are my neighbors. They are loyal, and I share my success with them." Then, looking out toward a far horizon, he said: "Besides, out here a man has time and room to think!"

Due to Bob Goodall's remunerative thinking, the Goodall Electrical Manufacturing Company does about 2 million dollars of business a year. About one-tenth the families of the town are represented on neighbor Goodall's pay rolls. With the income from his industries, plus returns from the rich cattle and grain lands, Ogallala has one of the highest per capita bank deposits of any community in the United States.

Bob Goodall became a manufacturer while he was still a kid in school. With the help of windmill pump rods fashioned by the local blacksmith, he made about a dozen crude velocipedes and sold them to his playmates. His father, an attorney, wanted Bob to study law, and after graduation from Doane College young Goodall read Blackstone for six unhappy months. Bob's mother watched her chance to get him into something mechanical. Hearing that the local jeweler wanted to sell out, she backed Bob in buying the business. Bob went to a horological college in Omaha, took a two-year course in six months, and came back a watchmaker and optician. That was in 1914.

Young Goodall's restless urge to improve devices and operations blossomed at once. In those days, watchmakers cleaned watch parts by hand and dried them in sawdust—a process unchanged from the Middle Ages. Bob used a drugstore milk mixer to whirl the parts in a cleaning solution and dried

them electrically. The device worked so well that he showed it to a veteran watchmaker in Denver, Colorado, who praised the electric cleaner enthusiastically. Then he scowled thoughtfully, and almost in anger shouted: "But, young man, do you realize that with your machine just anybody could clean watches?"

All soldering of rings was done with old-fashioned blowtorches. Too often the jeweler would not handle the flame correctly and there was catastrophe for the customer's jewelry. Bob remembered how in high school he produced heat with batteries and a piece of carbon. He connected a transformer to a telephone-battery carbon and passed the current through a gold ring to be soldered. The heat welded the broken ring.

Thus were born two important American industrial tools: the centrifugal instrument cleaner and the instantaneous soldering machine. It would be difficult to find a modern jewelry store in North America and Europe that

## Human Nature Put to Work



Benny Leonard, the great lightweight champion, was a quick thinker. One night, before a big fight, the referee was explaining the then-new rule that a boxer must go to a neutral corner after scoring a knockdown. Leonard's opponent nodded his head to show that he understood. Leonard, pretending to be confused, said, "Lat me get this straight. Do you mean that I have to go to a neutral corner every time I knock him down?" This psychological thrust so unnerved the contender that he fell an easy prey to Leonard's fists and was knocked out in the sixth round.

—Ted Bressers, West Allis, Wis.



As Johnnie's teacher, I was confident he could do good work, but he seldom earned better than a D or an F. Nothing I could say or do penetrated his apathy. In final desperation I tried to show my confidence by filling his report card with five A's and a string of B's. No comment passed between us, but his work immediately improved. When I saw him ten years later, he said with a husty voice, "You're the first person who ever believed in me. I'll remember that report card as long as I live, I'll keep working up to those grades."

—Marguerite W. Kennedy, Hawthone, Calif.



Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

does not use one or both machines, built upon Goodall's original inventions. Instead of putting watchmakers out of business, these devices permit them to treble their work at lower cost.

Goodall sold phonographs in his jewelry store and began experimenting with electrical reproduction of sound and music. Long before the days of talking movies, he hired the Starr Piano Company at Richmond, Indiana, to make records of mob scenes, street noises, railroad trains, bells, and so on and synchronized them with silent pictures. That was the Goodall Orchestrola, which sold all over the Western States in the '20s. "Only trouble we had was when the villian fired his pistol, making the needle jump out of the groove and throw the sound out of time," Goodall recalls.

When Warner Brothers developed the talking movie, Goodall connected his orchestrola to the standard movie projector with a speedometer cable and thus reproduced the talkie records and films in synchronism. Today complete talking motion-picture equipment, together with theater arc-light rectifiers, made by Goodall are shipped to many countries.

Very few of the hundred or more devices created by Bob Goodall have been patented. His fellow inventors are astonished as time and again he throws his products into the open domain. He gives two reasons for this course. He genuinely wants to enrich humanity, unhampered by selfish restrictions. The second reason is typical of his way of thinking:

"It gives us competition. Makes us work harder to keep ahead of other manufacturers. Keeps our organization on its toes, making something a little better and a little newer!"

Goodall is a trustee in the First Congregational Church of Ogalla-la. He takes his ideas of practical religion right into his laboratories and factories. Says Bob, "I always accept an idea for a new device or improvement as a challenge from the Creator to see whether I'm man enough to go ahead and make it work. If I should turn piker, the Lord might wait a long time to give me more ideas."

"Keep it simple!"—that's one of Goodall's instructions to every man and woman in his employ. His helpers soon learn that after they and Bob have completed a machine, the next process is to gather around and start taking pieces out of it. The boss is positively happy if they can shuck off about one-third the original parts and still have the thing operate efficiently.

Needing 20 machines in a hurry to test his radio condensers, Goodall found they would cost about \$500 each. With multiple switches and simplified circuits mounted on blocks of wood, he and his engineers created a better and faster tester than any on the market. When he found it necessary to split ultrathin metal foil-only 17 hundred-thousandths of an inch in thickness-into finer dimensions than could be done commercially, he invented a small machine with ordinary safety-razor blades which does the job accurately.

"We try to make the work performed by our operators easy and the least fatiguing possible, so they will enjoy what they are doing and at the same time increase their production," Goodall explains. "We make the best use of three of man's senses-sight, hearing, and touch. For example, we give many items a distinct color. It's easier for an operator to listen to a bell or signal tone than to keep her eyes on a counting device. So her eyes control the quality and her ears the quantity. Both hands and both feet are used in several operations. Thus complicated, delicate work becomes easy."

UTILIZING such ideas, Goodall executives find that many workers can perform up to 10,000 operations a day while in many other plants 1,000 similar operations are considered a good day's work.

Simplicity is stamped all over Goodall's products. Take his fishing reel, for example. Bob says he perfected it to take the cussing out of fishing. He took the old European spinning-reel idea and brought the mechanism down to one inside moving part in place of ten. The line slips sideways off the reel and there's no way for it to foul or [Continued on page 49]

# Are You a Miser with Compliments?

DON'T BE. MILLIONS NEED THE POWER IN YOUR PAT ON THE BACK.

#### By Harry Botsford

PIERRE is going back to Paris. He's the best salad chef in New York, with a weekly wage that's double what he'll make in a month in Paris, but he's going, nevertheless—and for a reason:

"Since six months I am in your country," he told me sadly, "and not once have I received a word of praise from a patron. My salads, they are supreme, but no one tells me this and I am desolate. But in Paris . . .!"

"Yes?" I urged. "In Paris?"

"Ah, monsieur, in Paris, in the little cafe where I worked, there was not a night that someone did not send me his compliments! Or perhaps some happy party would call me to their table and praise my skill and technique. But in New York—never!" He paused to shrug. "And so I am going back."

Silly? Well, perhaps. But, thinking it over, do you blame him for his discouragement?

"Do you applaud the men and women who serve us faithfully every day?"

After all, he is used to praise, and now it is being withheld.

How about you?
Are you a miser with praise? If so, may be you've cheated a lot of praise-hungry and really worthy people out of their just reward.

There's no substitute for praise. Even if you look upon it as just food for vanity, it still spurs people to do better work and to give better service. That's why you applaud actors and radio comedians and ballplayers. But do you applaud the people whom I call "the indispensables"-the men and women we "take for granted" who serve us faithfully every day?\* If you don't, it's a healthy habit to cultivate, because millions of people in this busy world are literally starved for praise.

Take Margaret, our maid, for example. She's been with us now for a little more than a yearwhich makes her practically an old family retainer, by New York standards-despite the fact that the agency told us that she never stayed long in one place. My wife, whom I suspect of knowing a good deal about applied psychology, was the one who discovered why Margaret had changed jobs so often: not one of her former mistresses had praised her work! But in our house praise is part of the wage she receives-and so she is still with us!

\* For an article on this theme, see People Who Work for Me, by Robert J. C. Stead, The Rotarian for August, 1948.



"'My salads, they are supreme, but no one tells me.'"

Frankly, don't we all—like Margaret—welcome a pat on the back? Of course we do! That's why it's hard to see how so many of us forget to give others the very thing we would like ourselves. But it's a fact that the sneering section has a way of outnumbering the cheering section.

Praise for "the indispensables" can pay some pleasant dividends, too. For instance, the late Charles M. Schwab had a great reputation for getting more production from his furnaces than any other steel man, yet he neither paid higher wages than his competitors nor pampered his workers. Instead, whenever a crew did an extra job of producing tonnage, Schwab made it a point to go out to the furnace and thank the men personally. Their response to this human treatment was to help make him the leading steel man of his day.

Then there's the business executive I know who has a habit of thanking an employee for any task that's done with efficiency and promptness. Further, he thanks the individual in front of his fellow workers, and, as a result, he is surrounded by a loyal, hard-hitting group of men and women who compete for his

#### IN A JOINING MOOD?

If so, why not consider these tips from Harold Helfer?



The Arizona Cloud Ropers, Inc. Its purpose is to corral clouds that come over Arizona and "milk" them by flying above them and dropping dry ice.



The Society for Discouraging the Practice of Teaching Parrots Bad Language. The president and secretary is the daughter of a retired British sea captain. Headquarters: London.



The National Widow and Widower's Club. Organized to "dissolute loneliness," it endeavors to oust the "chislery in men and promote the chivalry." This started in Elyria, Ohio.



The Aaron Burr Association. It feels that Mr. Burr (who won his duel with Alexander Hamilton) got a "raw deal" from history and aims to show him in a more favorable light.



The International Society for the Detection of Deception. Its purpose is to keep "wildcat and bogus" operators out of the liedetecting field. Headquarters are in Chicago.



The Benevolent Brotherhood for Abolishment of Women's Participation in Man's Entertainment Field. Founded by Ronnie Loudermilk in Sacramento, California, its purpose is to "reinstate us men poker, prize fights, and any number of former manly enterprises now cluttered up with women."

praise and swear he is the best boss in the world.

Did you ever nead something that pleased you? Of course you have-but did you ever sit down and write the author about it? Probably not-but try it sometime! One well-known writer tells me that the only thing that kept his ambition alive during the lean years was the few letters of praise which came to him from appreciative readers. ready to quit a hundred times." he confessed to me one night, "when a little note of praise would come from a reader. I might be hungry-the chances are that I was broke. But those words of praise always served to bolster my faltering spirit and make me feel it was worth while to continue."

How do you suppose that grayclad "indispensable," your postman, would react to a few words of praise now and then? Try it and see—he does a great day-byday job at a mediocre wage, and life would be pretty difficult without him!

Perhaps you'll smile-as I once did-at the idea of praising the elevator operator in your building, forgetting that his job as engineer in the world's biggest transportation system isn't so easy as it looks. You've probably scarcely noticed that he always remembers your floor, starts and stops the car smoothly, and never fails to give you a hearty "Good morning!" But if a new man were put on the job, you'd suddenly wake up to the fact that the other operator was pretty darned good. Why not tell him about it-now?

One of my friends, as a matter of fact, would have suffered a serious business loss had it not been for an alert elevator operator whose friendship he had won by not being stingy with praise. On a holiday, when his office was closed, a telegram was shoved through the mail slot. The janitor found it and mentioned it to the elevator operator, who promptly traced my friend by telephone and read him the message. It proved to be a matter that yelled for attention, and, getting his office staff together, my friend worked far into the night to meet the emergency. price? Just a few words of thanks

passed on to an elevator operator!

But you can't put a dollars-andcents value on praise-its effect on the human spirit is without a price tag. Across the hall from my office is a young attorney who for a time was engaged in the war-crimes trials at Nuremberg, Germany. He told me about the old German woman who cleaned his quarters. Life had not been kind to her and she was old and bent and had spent more than two years in a concentration camp. One day after she had done an especially good job, my attorney friend took time out to thank her heartily, telling her how much he appreciated what she had done. To his surprise she broke into uncontrollable weeping, and, when at last she dried her tears, told him that his were the first words of praise she had heard in five long and bitter years. Her head was held high when she left his quarters and he thought he heard her hum a little

Children, too, are on my list of "indispensables." if only because I know a man who is still embittered over the fact that his father never praised him when he was a child. Youngsters are usually proud and sensitive, even if they successfully conceal it, and a word of encouragement now and then does a lot to help them along.

Not long ago I read the pathetic suicide note of a 12-year-old boy. His mother, he wrote, had never praised him for the way he did his daily chores, although he had tried hard to earn that praise. He said the parents of other kids praised them, but. . . .

That tragic death might have been prevented if a mother had taken time to give the praisehungry lad a pat on the back.

Praise is a peculiar commodity and it is difficult to appraise. But it is a voluntary contribution. No one can force its payment from a reluctant miser! It's not like a debt that one of your creditors could bring suit against you to collect. It's a healthy habit well worth cultivating. It was Thoreau who said "the mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation." You can lighten the burden for many with a little praise!

This College Is Good Business

IT PAYS ITS WAY AS IT GOES:

CONNECTICUT ROTARIANS STARTED IT.

HIS IS a story about an unusual university. It was born in a Rotary Club. It was built to fit a town. It pays its own way.

The University of Bridgeport is its name. You find it in Connecticut, in that State's greatest industrial city, which has some 400,000 people in and around it.

With 4,000 students and 20 buildings. the "U. of B." is the third-largest institution of higher learning in the Nutmeg State. Its plant and facilities are worth about 21/2 million dollars. Yet all this grew in just 23 years out of only \$25,000 and an idea.

It began that day in 1926 when E. Everett Cortright came back to town to talk to the Bridgeport Rotary Club. He'd been a member during the five years he'd superintended local public schools, had then gone off to teach education at New York University. On this particular Tuesday noon he had a new idea to spring on his old Rotary friends.

Bridgeport, he said, needed a college-a home-grown college. It could start from scratch, unshackled by tradition. It must be built on good sound business principles, paying its way as it went. What did the fellows think?

In the weeks that followed, 20 of the Rotarians who'd heard him that day scraped together \$25,000 and said,



"Let's go." So-with a charter from the State, Everett Cortright and his backers opened the doors of the Junior College of Connecticut in a small frame building. Fifty-seven students enrolled the first year.

More came the next year and the next, and out of earnings the College began to buy a string of handsome old mansions overlooking the salt sea of Long Island Sound-one of them belonging in days past to the famous showman Phineas T. Barnum. These gracious old halls and an adjoining 225-acre seaside park became the College's main campus.



new halls (left) make up the campus.

Some 3,000 young people swarmed the school when in 1947 it became the University of Bridgeport, achieving full college status. In the five years since 1944, the annual budget-which always has been balanced-jumped from \$75,000 to \$1,400,000. Enrollment boomed to 4,000.

To keep pace, the administrative end of the University was split in half. Rotarian James H. Halsey, who succeeded Rotarian Cortright as president in 1945, handles general administration. Vice-President Dr. Henry W. Littlefield, also a Rotarian, devotes his time to business affairs. Their salaries

Low annual tuition (\$450) and room and board (\$500) are factors, but much of the credit for the success of the University goes to its policy of "tailoring the product to fit the need." When dentists discovered there was no trained personnel available to take over the State's dental-hygiene program, the University established a School of Dental Hygiene to meet the demand. When similar problems arose in the fields of engineering, optics, architecture, and nursing, Bridgeport's "U" quickly adapted itself to serve the need.

Faculty members work for the University, not for a college. They can be shifted to any one of the five colleges, thus preventing the "little empires" which are found on many of the large

All in all, the University of Bridgeport is proving that education can be good business-and still be good education. Dr. Cortright, who still lives in Bridgeport, where he's now an honorary Rotarian, can look back on that day in 1926 with a pretty satisfied

-CHARLES E. St. THOMAS



It's just a talk fest in rich old estate surroundings by some Bridgeport students.



### John 7. Frederick

# Speaking of New Books—

ABOUT EDUCATION AND ITS ROLE IN A DIVIDED WORLD . . .

BLUEPRINTS FOR A UNIVERSITY . . . AND 100 CAMPUSES AS SEEN FROM THE INSIDE.

D LIKE to talk with you this month about some serious matters, and perhaps the best reading I can suggest as an approach to them is found in a little book called A Spiritual Approach to the Problems of Peace. It is published by the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship

through Religion, of which Walter D. Head, Past President of Rotary International, is president, and contains the report of a conference sponsored by that organization and the Church Peace Union. Brief addresses by rep-



Dr. Head

resentatives of India. Canada, Lebanon, Turkey, Japan, and many other countries stress the world's need for religious faith and the hope of international understanding based on religious insight and motives. Especially important and valuable are articles which explain and describe the work of the United Nations in its relation to religious and social matters.

Very forcefully the many contributors to this little book-scientists, businessmen, teachers, diplomats, and religious leaders from many countriesexpress the conviction that material means and measures alone will not meet the needs of the world or of any nation in it. We must look to the minds and hearts of men for the issues of peace and the preservation of human values.

School days are near as I write. In greater numbers than ever before, children and young people are looking toward the beginning or renewal of their school life. To some, no doubt, the feeling is that of shades of the prison house closing in; to more, the chief prospect is the pleasant one of rejoining their friends in a society of their own age. To some, the opening of school means further opportunity to learn, to satisfy the natural curiosity of active minds, to prepare for the future.

We cannot help thinking about our schools in these days, and it is well if we think carefully. The first problem of the schools seems to many of us to be one of dollars and cents. Every-

where we are faced by demands for increased financial support for education -higher taxes for public schools and universities, greater gifts and endowments for private institutions of all kinds. It is natural that we ask ourselves why this should be. How well justified are these demands? It is right that we consider the reasons for them very carefully.

The first factor is one which almost every Rotarian can verify from his own experience: that of rising costs. New buildings, where they are needed-and that is almost everywhere-are expensive, Supplies of all kinds-fuel, for example-cost far more than they did ten years ago. Janitors and other maintenance workers want pay equivalent to that they could obtain elsewhere for comparable jobs. There is a great and serious shortage of well-trained teachers, with a corresponding necessity of higher salaries for those who are avail-

The chief reason for the dollars-andcents problem of our schools, however, is the increase in school population. A few years ago, social scientists told us that population growth in the United States was levelling off. There was even talk of race suicide. We now know that they were mistaken. The population of the United States has increased by over 17 million since 1940-an increase double that of the preceding decade. The important fact is that this increase is very largely the result of a rise in the birth rate-which means that most of the 17 million are already in school or soon will be. Where are these armies of children going to school? How are they to be taught? This is the dilemma that confronts us as taxpavers, the problem that must be met and solved by Rotarians and other community leaders.

There are, I suppose, three possibilities. We might abandon the experiment of universal education altogether: let those who are fortunately situated, geographically or economically, go to school, and the rest go without. Few of us, I think, would advocate that course. Second, we could let things alone-let these swarms of children and young people crowd into old buildings with inadequate facilities and be taught by

teachers who are overworked and underpaid. Only a little thinking should convince us that by so doing we would bring up a generation dissatisfied, frustrated, ill prepared for service to society if not actually unemployable in the modern world-a generation of easy victims for communist propagandum; indeed, we would be taking the surest way of weakening and undermining our national life. In the third place, we can place the schools first, think of them and treat them as our chief line of defense if our nation is to survive as the home of democracy and free enterprise.

Consideration of these possibilities leads us to even greater questions, questions on which the practical, dollarsand-cents problems really depend. Why, precisely, do we support an educational system at enormous expense? What do we want from our schools? Are we getting it? These questions apply with equal force all along the line, from the primary grades to the graduate schools; and these questions demand of all of us our level best in clear, constructive thinking as citizens.

The best new book I have found to help us is Education in a Divided World. by James Bryant Conant. Though the author is the president of Harvard University, this book deals primarily with America's public schools, at the elemen-



Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, author of the new book Education in a Divided World.

tary- and high-school levels. It is written clearly, is markedly logical and straightforward. The author starts with the premise implied in the title: we live in a world divided between two conflicting conceptions of government and society, of education as a part of society, and of man himself. On the one hand, there is the totalitarian conception of absolute government by a self-chosen few, in which the State is supreme and the individual has no rights which the State is bound to respect: of a controlled society in which private property and free enterprise are totally abolished; of man as the soulless servant not of God but of the State: in short, of communism as it obtains in Soviet Russia and her satellites. Within two years we have seen this system conquer, in Asia, a huge fraction of the human race. Everywhere in the world it is on the move, alert, aggressive, as every thinking person is only too well aware.

Opposed to this conception is the essentially Christian and essentially democratic idea of the State as existing for the citizen, of a fluid society in which individual rewards depend on individual capacity and effort-the conception illustrated by the great nations of the British Commonwealth, by the democratic nations of Western Europe and the Western Hemisphere. These two systems, Conant says, divide the world today, and are likely to continue to divide it for some years to come. It is in the light of this conflict that we must do our thinking about educationin other democratic countries as well as in the United States.

In the United States, Conant believes that we can best begin by facing honestly the failure of our educational system, in certain aspects, to measure up to our democratic ideal. Most of all he stresses the fact that the U.S.A. does not have equal educational opportunity for all. There is variation between regions of the country, between cities and rural areas, and on racial grounds. Take, for example, the matter of opportunity for university training for the gifted young man or woman who might make a valuable contribution as, let us say, a scientist or a business leader: that opportunity depends, too largely, on geographical location and economic and social status. President Conant says: "The oft-repeated statement in certain smug circles that 'any boy who has what it takes can get all the education he wants in the U.S.A.' just is not so; it is contrary to the facts."

Conant urges that we who are Americans think of educational problems in terms of our own schools in relation to our own communities. What we want and need is equal but not identical educational opportunity for all. What fits a factory town in New Jersey doesn't

On Reaching Sixty-Five

By Badger Clark

Clark

Another birthday, and I ride
This year across a grim divide,
Passing from elderly to old,
From Autumn ripe to Winter cold.
My years, my years, oh sorry sum!
So many gone, so few to come,
So many words that I have said,
So many books that I have read,
So many friends among the dead,
All day behind, all dusk ahead!

And yet I haven't gone so far, But what my eyes can see a star Or blue flame of a jay in flight Or Winter forest decked in white Or black pine on a rising moon, And I yet hear the pensive tune Of frozen brooks in hidden flow Singing away beneath the snow And my old blood is not too old To dance a jig to piping cold. Count in a book, a song, a walk And friendly laughter, easy talk And work, though freely I declare I haven't much to brag on there. Yes, it's good fun to be alive Even if I am sixty-five.

fit a rural community in Iowa, and vice versa. Conant makes a strong case for the traditional disciplines—the study of history, literature, mathematics—as preparation for citizenship, for understanding of the modern world, for living richly. These should be available to all. But in addition and by no means incompatible, in curriculum and methods of teaching, should be those fields and subjects which enable the school to render direct service to its own specific community. We need standards but not uniformity.

Conant believes in military prepared, ness, for the United States and all democratic nations. But he insists that the schools are our final line of defense against communism in this divided world. If they fall, no navy or air force will save us—not even the atomic bomb. It is hard to see that as citizens we have any more important business than the duty and opportunity, by thought and action, of helping our schools.

In his Blueprint for a Catholic University, Leo R. Ward makes many of the same major points, with application to the specific field indicated by his title. He too urges a fundamental revaluation of content and method in relation to the demands of the "divided world." He urges that we think clearly about end and purpose-in education in general, and in relation to any specific educational institution-before we try to give answers to practical questions. Lack of such thinking results in confusion. This book is admirably written, clear in thought and expression, marked by humor and a strong sense of the writer's personal integrity. For Catholic Rotarians who have boys or girls in college or university, I should think this book might be almost required reading.

For all of us who are concerned in any direct way with university education it seems to me extremely suggestive and fruitful.

A book which offers authoritative answers to a great many troublesome questions about colleges and universities in the United States is Inside the Campus, by Charles E. McAllister. The author is a trustee of a university, and was selected by the national organization of governing boards to make a careful survey of nearly a hundred important institutions. His book justifies the subtitle, "Mr. Citizen Looks at His Universities," with chapters on such subjects as "Communism on the College Campus," "Religion and Morality" in colleges and universities, and "Contributions to National Welfare." As to communism, Dr. McAllister concludes: "If one is seeking the breeding places of communism in this country, they are not to be found on the campuses of our colleges and universities.'

Himself a prominent clergyman of Spokane, Washington, Dr. McAllister gave especial attention to religious and moral matters. As to the latter, he found that practically every institution he visited "reported that excessive drinking and sexual misbehavior" have decreased rather than increased in recent years. On these and many other matters, this layman's view of higher education in the United States holds positive interest and value.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
A Spiritual Approach to the Problems of Peace (The Church Peace Union and World Alliance, 170 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y., 30c).—Education in a Divided World, James Bryant Conant (Harvard University Press, \$3).—Blueprint for a Catholic University, Leo R. Ward (B. Herder Book Co., 15 Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo., \$5).—Inside the Campus, Charles E. McAllister (Reveil, \$5).

. . .

# Looking at Movies

SELECTIVE ABOUT MOVIE FARE?

LET OUR REVIEWER HELP . . . AND NOTE THE KEY.

#### By Jane Lockhart

Key: Audience Suitability: M—Mature. Y—Younger. C—Children.

Don't Take It to Heart (British; Two Cities). Richard Greene, Patricia Medina, Edward Rigby, Wylle Watson. Comedy. Released from tomb when ancient British castle is bombed, ghost of longago owner has wonderful time making amends for omissions and deeds while alive. Result: bombastic new owner of part of property is prevented from carrying out threat to plow up cricket field and grazing lands traditionally used by villagers; the present Earl finds out he is an imposter, happily changes places with popular village poacher with the same, though corrupted, surname.

A slight story, but told with sly humor, featured by variety of delightfully rich characterizations in minor parts.

The Great Gatsby (Paramount). Macdonald Carey, Betty Field, Alan Ladd. Director: Elliott Nugent. Drama based on F. Scott Fitzgerald novel which portrayed the futility and pity of the "gay '20s"-lives lived for high monetary and "excitement" goals, but without much point and with little happiness. Story traces rise to wealth of self-made millionaire bootlegger who is so sure money can buy everything he establishes fantastically elaborate home, invites hordes to his gay parties, in effort to win back society girl who once jilted him. In the end, disillusioned, he is victim of forces he himself has set in motion.

Performances inadequate to give film intended point and conviction, and story gets confused in the intricate flashback method of the telling, but skilled direction makes it hold your interest. A discouraging but thought-provoking comment on a way of life.

Tolson Sings Again (Columbia). William Demarest, Ludwig Donath, Barbara Hale, Larry Parks. Producer: Sidney Buchman. Drama, sequel to The Jolson Story of three years ago, setting forth the popular singer's career during the past 20 years, which span a period of self-imposed idleness and personal indulgence, then a comeback as result mainly of previous film, whose production methods are delineated here.

Songs, recorded by Jolson but "mouthed" by Parks, make the film a delight for Jolson fans, a pleasure for others. In addition, story has enough of wit and good humor to attract on its own as good entertainment. While it

does build up a fabulous person out of its subject, it admits that he can have personal flaws, and shows them. In technicolor. M, Y, C

I Was a Male War Bride (20th Century-Fox). Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan. Director: Howard Hawks. Comedy. A French officer (with, incidentally, a most American accent) feuds mightily with the WAC sent to accompany him on missions in occupied Germany. Inexplicably, that falls through all at once, and they decide to get married. How to get to America with her, with French quotas filled and all? Well, she brings him in under the law permitting "spouses" to accompany their mates home-but not till all kinds of slapstick situations have ensued, mainly because everyone assumes he must be a bride, and perhaps a mother, and because red tape persists in keeping them apart.

An entirely nonsensical story, but good for many laughs. Much of the footage, being of the "bedroom farce" variety, is not for children, or for that matter for squeamish adults. One real asset is the setting—the film actually was shot in German towns and country-side and in "occupation" offices. M, Y

Look for the Silver Lining (Warner). Ray Bolger, June Haver, Gordon Mac-Rae, Charlie Ruggles. Musical. Dances, ensembles, and songs from the various successful Broadway productions in which Marilyn Miller starred from her debut at 15 until her death in the mid-30's. Set in frame of events presented as facts about the star's life.

Performances are mostly uninspired except for that of Bolger, whose dancing makes of the lavish stage productions delightful entertainment. Story is cut to formula, routine. In technicolor.

\* Lost Boundaries (Film Classics). Mel Ferrer, Richard Hylton, Canada Lee, Beatrice Pearson. Producer: Louis de Rochemont. Director: Alfred L. Werker. Drama, shot in documentary fashion in streets and homes of New England town and in Harlem, relating the real-life story unearthed by William L. White for The Reader's Digest of a supposedly white doctor's family which learns that the parents have crossed the racial boundary line in order to acquire a prosperous practice in a New Hampshire town. The agonies the children suffer as they feel themselves pariahs, the distress of the parents for fear their "passing" was a mistake, are resolved when



A homey scene in Top o' the Morning, a comedy with songs by Bing Crosby, Miss Lockhart says, "You'll like it."

the local rector in a moving appeal from his pulpit leads the townspeople to see the fundamental religious problem involved, and they are accepted for themselves.

A tremendously convincing film, partly because of the sincere performances and the real-life method of telling, partly because it treats of a current problem which while far from universal does involve the basic tenets of human relationships and of religious truths. Chiefly, however, it is an emotionally moving document which could stand on its own feet as entertainment. That it forces us to reëxamine our prejudices and attitudes toward each other is added excellence.

M. Y

★ Madame Bovary (MGM). Van Heflin, Jennifer Jones, Louis Jourdan, Christopher Kent, James Mason. Director: Vincente Minnelli. Drama. The famous tragedy of the provincial French housewife whose dreams of the romance and beauty she feels ought to have been her lot result in ruin and sorrow when she strays from the path of virtue and honesty to try to make them come true. Significance of the story is emphasized by setting it in frame of defense by author, Flaubert, at court trial on charges of "corrupting public morals."

An honest filming of the novel, notable for the manner in which it delves into the background of the heroine and the social mores of the time to explain motivation for her actions. Able direction makes for effective visual rendering of the story, and atmosphere is vividly set forth through details of setting, costumes, camera angles. Sober social comment.

Not Wanted (Film Classic). Keefe Brasselle, Sally Forrest, Leo Penn. Drama. An almost documentary-like tracing of the experiences of a young girl, unhappy with her bickering parents, who becomes infatuated with a

worthless night-club musician, leaves home to follow him to another city only to be rejected, discovers that she is to have a baby only after a worthy young man has offered her honorable love, goes through misery, shame, and despair before she regains her balance and gets another chance.

Despite possibility of sensationalism, film treats the unwed-mother theme earnestly and honestly, with particular attention to the understanding and kindness of the "haven hospital" where the staff works with love and tolerance to set the girl's feet on the right path again. A "true confession" type of story, but handled intelligently and with good taste.

M, Y

★ The Quiet One (Film Documents). Clarence Cooper, Sadie Stockton, Donald Thompson, staff and boys of Wiltwyck School. Commentary: James Agee. Drama-documentary. Starting with a morose, uncoöperative little Negro boy sent to a school for problem children whom nobody wants or loves, the film delves into his background in a sordid tenement district to show how family neglect and demoralizing surroundings have made him what he is, then suggests how understanding treatment by counsellors and psychiatrists start him on a new path which may or may not lead to a useful life.

Made by and with amateurs, film is far more effective than many more polished, expensive attempts to look at the problem of juvenile delinquency. It becomes not the story of one Negro boy, but of all neglected, unloved children doomed to warped, misdirected lives. Sets are realistic, so you feel you are seeing what really is, not what has been set up to look like reality. Not an "entertainment" film, but a valuable document on childhood, and a moving, hopeful one. M. Y

Scene of the Crime (MGM). Arlene Dahl, Van Johnson. Melodrama. Determined pursuit by young detective of clues he thinks may lead to murderers of his retired former chief, slain near bookie joint. Trail leads erratically to incredibly sordid characters and haunts, ends with police squads killing suspects in ambush.

There is little of ingenuity in the harried plot, many of the facets of which are unclear, the motivation obscure. An ugly tale. M. Y

Slattery's Hurricane (20th Century-Fox). Linda Darnell, Veronica Lake, John Russell, Richard Widmark. Director: André de Toth. Melodrama. As he risks his life in a small plane to report on the progress of a hurricane for the Navy Weather Service, an ex-Army pilot, brave in combat but a heel in peacetime, relives his unsavory past, and we see it retold in flashbacks. There is a chance for a heroic climax, and a hope that his future behavior will be more desirable.

The exciting background and the tense, suspenseful situations make this a film to delight action fans. The flashback technique gets a bit confusing, but

the characters are well delineated, and there is no effort to gloss over the hero's shortcomings. M, Y

Sleeping Car to Trieste (British; Two Cities). Joan Kent, Albert Lleven, Alan Wheatley. Melodrama. A secret diary which might cause international war is stolen by a pair of agents in Paris, then made off with on Trieste-bound train by third plotter with ideas of his own. The others pursue him up and down the corridors, casual travellers get involved, there are murders, investigations, and what-not before the diary gets safely back into police hands again.

Some good casual characterizations, but they get lost in a lot of sound and fury signifying nothing, while the dialogue is so smothered or so rapid as to be almost unintelligible. Those expecting another Night Train from the British will be disappointed, and shouldn't bother with this one.

\* That Midnight Kiss (MGM). Ethel Barrymore, Kathryn Grayson, José Iturbi, Mario Lanza. Director: Norman Taurog. Producer: Joseph Pasternak. Musical. Generous footage of opera, operatic selections set in frame of story about talented granddaughter of wealthy sponsor of Philadelphia who becomes interested in young tenor, ex-G. I., whom she "discovers" in his capacity as truck driver. She finagles things to get him an audition with the opera director (Iturbi), have him set for lead in opera in which she is to be co-starred. A romance develops, only to be obscured by misunderstandings which propel him back to his trucking job. But timely plot tinkering paves the way for a double success on the operatic stage, a happy personal ending.

A very artificial, unlikely, even silly story—but you don't mind that, because the singing is so delightful, the performances so spontaneous, and the whole thing so good natured. M, Y, C

★ Top o' the Morning (Paramount). Ann Blyth, Hume Cronyn, Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Comedy, with casual songs by Crosby and others. The Blarney Stone is stolen, and an insurance investigator in disguise turns up from New York to find clues to its whereabouts in a near-by village. The local policeman would like to win fame by apprehending the 'thief, but, being Fitzgerald, he isn't too quick on the trigger. Everyone has a good time, and the stone is discovered in due time.

Not much to the story, but it is told with charm and humor, and the songs, Irish settings and customs, legends set forth are pleasant. You'll like it. M, Y, C

Yes, Sir, That's My Baby (Universal). Barbara Brown, Charles Coburn, Gloria DeHaven, Donald O'Connor. Comedy. In technicolor, with songs and dances casually introduced. All about how the stars of small-college football team are kept from playing by their wives so they can act as baby sitters, and how they finally revolt and save the day for the elderly coach about to lose his job.

Harold Teen-type humor, very juvenile in story and execution. If you like
Harold and Blondie and other such
comic-strip stars, you may like this effort; otherwise, you'll probably be
bored, since it is short on invention and
genuine humor.

M, Y, C

Among other films, these, already reviewed, should prove rewarding:

For Family: Adventure in Baltimore, A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, Down to the Sea in Ships, The Great Dan Patch, The Green Promise, In the Good Old Summertime, It Happens Every Spring, Little Women, Louisiana Story, Sand, So Dear to My Heart, The Stratton Story, The Wizard of Oz. You're My Everything.

For Mature Audience: Alias Nick Beal, The Barkleys of Broadway, Champion, The City across the River, Command Decision. Edward, My Son. Hamlet, Home of the Brave, Joan of Arc, A Letter to Three Wives, Monsieur Vincent, Mr. Belvedere Goes to College, Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill, Paisan, Portrait of Jenny, Quartet, The Red Shoes, The Set-Up, The Window.



A tense moment in Lost Boundaries, a picture which "forces us to reexamine our prejudices and attitudes toward each other." It's a "tremendously convincing film."

# Before

## to Grooms Its Graveyard

SOME MISSOURI ROTARIANS

MOW DOWN A CIVIC PROBLEM.



Some job! agree City Manager A. J. Mulvihill and Publisher Roop as they size up the task of trimming their need-grown City Cemetery. In three weeks Rotarians made it look like this well-kept plot (right).

Y OU CAN get pretty busy in a town of 5,000. You can get so busy, in fact, that you're practically bound to neglect something or other.

It was that way with the good people of De Soto—which is a tidy farm-and-factory city of 5,121 persons in eastern Missouri. They got so busy making shoes, building freight cars, changing diapers, selling corn and milk, teaching algebra, shingling the church, and going to sewing circle that they sort of forgot one thing—their local cemetery. It was fast going back to Nature.

Except where families cropped their plots themselves, weeds waist high had overrun the lovely wooded hills and vales of this ten-acre burying ground on the city's outskirts. In the older parts rank growths of grass, vines, and shrubs completely hid the monuments of De Soto pioneers whose lines had died out in the community.

It wasn't that people didn't care. Some of them had been writing to the local papers about "this situation" for years. It was just that, this being a city-owned cemetery, it seemed "up to the city to do something about it"—and the city, struggling to keep out of debt, had no funds for cemetery maintenance.

Things came to a head last Spring, however, when the town fathers proposed a tax that would finance park and cemetery care—and the sovereign electors of De Soto turned it down! Which left things just where they'd been, and which brought Oscar Klaus to his feet at the meeting of the De Soto Rotary Club the following Tuesday night. "Fellows," said Oscar, who is Chamber of

Commerce secretary, "it looks like it's up to us again. We trimmed up the City Park last Fall—and everybody appreciated it. Let's give the City Cemetery the same treatment. What do you say?"

To a man everybody said, "Yes" . . . so Druggist Harold Loomis, who was then Club President, named a three-man Committee, asked the 41 members of the Club to report in work clothes at City Cemetery the following Tuesday noon, and announced that the Club's next regular meeting and supper would be held in the cemetery following the afternoon of work.

Meanwhile Lewis Roop, Rotarian newspaper publisher, got busy with his Jefferson Republic and told readers what was going to happen, inviting them to come out and join in the—er, work. So that when C-Day came the next week, De Soto saw the 41 Rotarians, some Junior Chamber of Commerce men, and quite a few other townsfolk as well move in on the cemetery with the greatest collection of tractors, power mowers, sickles, rakes, and pruning sheers ever amassed in the vicinity.

But one afternoon wasn't enough. On two following Tuesdays the Rotary graveyard gang turned out again, closing each afternoon of honest, perspirational toil with a full-fledged Club meeting in the cemetery shelter house. Maybe this was the first time in history a Rotary Club had ever met in a cemetery and naturally there were jokes like, "What are you whistling so loud for, Bob?" The speaker of the evening the night I was there was genial Ken Taylor, of England and Ceylon, a Past District Governor. "It was my most unusual Rotary experience." he said afterward, "and I must say that here was one occasion when a large part of my audience did not sit up and take notice."

At any rate City Cemetery became again a place of beauty and peace. But that wasn't the end of it. The man who headed the Club's three-man Cemetery Committee was Donnell B. Dietrich, who happens also to be a member of De Soto's city council. "Look," he said to that body at a recent meeting, as he placed a handful of personal checks on the table, "seeing what the Rotary Club has started, people want to help." Then he went on to propose formation of a cemetery board, but asked time in which to talk it over with various civic groups. Out of all this has come a citizens committee which is working out a plan of permanent cemetery maintenance-and prospects are that the city government will find a way to underwrite it.

Around the world Rotary Clubs have planted trees, built parks, and paved plazas, and a few—like Ralls, Texas, and Graham, Texas, and Camdenton, Missouri—have worked on cemetery beautification. But De Soto Rotarians weren't out to set any records. They were just

out to do a job that needed doing —and they did it. When I left them they were asking, "Now, what's next?"

-Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN





Dripping wet from honest toil Rotarian H. H. ("Shorty") Holmes, a farmer, pauses in his raking to let Rotarian Hardwareman A. M. Gilmore roar past with his power mower.



While C. L. Tyner mows the borders of a cemetery lane, Rotarians Walter Finnical, a road commissioner, and S. C. Cross, a city councilman, take time to catch their breaths.



What brought De Soto Rotarians out to do this grooming were talks by such members as D. B. Dietrich, a city councilman, at a regular meeting of the Club early last Spring.



Featured speaker at one of the three regular Club meetings held in the cemetery shelter house is Dan McKinley, naturalist at near-by Washington State Park. His subject: State flora.



The De Soto Rotary Club clean-up gang—or nearly all of it
—as it took time to pose for photographers at the close of its
cemetery campaign. The next item on the agenda was food!



Huge picnic suppers in the cemetery reward the toilers. Serving them: Insuranceman C. J. Cook, Osteopath C. E. Owen, Postmaster Walker Ames, and Contractor Ray Curtis.

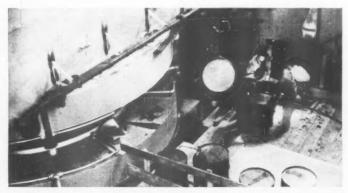
# Peeps at Things to Come

- Nylon Wigs. Wig and doll manufacturers have long looked for a makebelieve hair that make-believe mothers could shampoo, comb, and set as often as their big sisters do theirs. Fibers were too fine or tob short or became brittle and did not look like hair. They also matted when washed and fell out when combed. Now nylon has come to the rescue. It will not become brittle, Water, soap, or detergents will not harm it. It looks like real hair-in fact, it is more like hair than hair itself. It will not mat when wet and will not fall out when combed.
- V-Belt Clutch. A new device permits the motor to start freely and when the rotating speed reaches a certain predetermined figure, centrifugal force acts against a spring pressure to slide a moving flange to a fixed one gripping the V-belt. The clutch permits the motor or engine to which it is mounted to start freely and come up to the desired speed before the clutch takes hold. It is available in ratings up to three horse-
- Ladder Step. A new ladder step, made of 12-gauge steel, hooks over the rung of the ladder and provides a step on which one can stand for long periods without getting foot and leg fatigue. The step can be moved from one rung to the next easily since it is not fastened but simply hooks over the rung. The step pro-vided is 6 inches wide, with rib sections to prevent slipping and add safety. If desired, a second step can be used as a tool shelf.
  - Fisherman's Bait. A newly introduced worm bait-a powder which is mixed with water and sprinkled on the ground-is claimed to bring worms to the surface in two or three minutes. Of course, if there are no worms in the soil, none will come up. However, it is generally easy to locate a spot where there are worms, and this powder should certainly be a boon for fishermen.
- Snap-Cap Vial. Many druggists are now using a clear glass vial that has a snap cap made of plastic that may be taken off and used as many as a thousand times. Made of clear polythene, the cap is ideal for all water-attracting products. Strong and light, it is hard to break.
- Tempered Plastic. A new high-temperature plastic is being produced which can be heat treated or tempered very much as though it were steel. It is said to be extremely resistant to chemical action, easily worked into shape, strong and hard but not brittle, suitable for use in temperatures to 390° Fahrenheit,

- a good insulator for electricity and heat, sheds water readily, and is not wetted by water or humid atmosphere. Thus it will avoid electrical short circuits due to water film condensation. It has high weather-resistance properties as well.
- Whiter Washes. A "light reflecting" chemical is now supplied in capsules which are added to rinse water in place of bluing. (The function of bluing is to substitute one color for another-a bluish tint to mask a yellowish discoloration.) This colorless reflectance dye makes white cloth appear up to 10 percent whiter, and colors and shades appear much brighter than new. It restores life and brilliance to clothes which have been dulled by long use and repeated washings. It is nontoxic, nonirritating to the skin, and wholly harmless to the most delicate fabrics. One capsule will color-condition 100 pounds of dry clothes-equivalent to 80 double
  - Help to Home Sewers. A new rayon bias seam binding which is more easily and neatly applied than any other and does away with the puckering and wrinkling will be enthusiastically received by home-sewing folks. This binding required a new fabric and compounds not previously used, as well as a new technique in manufacturing.
- Melamine Tanning. Working with the melamines we have long used to give wet strength to paper, we find they possess an advantage over chrome as a tanning agent. The melamine comes in a dry powder form, is perfectly stable in storage, and goes into solution easily, The melamine resin solutions are color-

- less, of course, and the leathers tanned with it are not stained or colored. The leathers are highly resistant to heat and oxidation and also appear to show improved fullness, texture, and wearing qualities.
  - Air-Sterilizing Bomb. A small metal bomb which is filled with liquefied freon gas (89 percent) and triethylene glycol (11 percent) releases the triethylene glycol vapor at a touch. Spraying this vapor into a room 12 x 12 x 9 for ten seconds is sufficient to reduce the bacterial count in the air from 80 to 90 percent. It is odorless and harmless to human beings, and has no injurious effects on household equipment or textiles.
- Plastic-Coated Gloves. These gloves come in four styles and will not crack or peel. Immersion in oil does not cause them to slip. They are excellent for working in water, oil, or solvent, and also for handling acids and caustics. They are long wearing and highly chemically inert. They are large-size, firstquality cotton gloves made to United States Government standard specifications for 10-ounce working gloves, and
- Vanishing Threads, To weave fabrics with missing threads has always been more or less of a problem, whether for open-weave textiles, such as filter cloths, or, especially, for textiles with the decorative open work forming part of the pattern. This is now being done by the use of threads either of sodium alginate made from seaweed, as in England, or of the metal salts of carboxy-methylcellulose, as in the U.S.A. These soluble threads are placed in the pattern where absence of threads is desired in the finished product. After weaving, the tex-tile is washed in alkaline water, and the alginate or CMC threads completely dissolve and disappear.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Smashing atoms is hot work for cyclotrons. To keep this 400-million electron voit cyclotron cool-it's at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, Pa.,-900 gallons of special oil will surge through its two 90-ton coils. An American oil firm developed and donated the oil which these men are hoisting into the machine. Will the oil need changing? That is not known, but it will be radioactive and therefore dangerous.



## Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD.

St. Pancras Liked In 1938 the Rotary Club of St. Pancras, London, England, in-

pired by the work of a Manchester, Eng-LAND, organization called the Wireless for the Bedridden Poor Society, decided to lend its support to the creation of a similar group in London. The Club recommended the idea to the Community Service Committee of District 13 and after exploration and discussion, the Greater London Society for Providing Wireless for Bedridden was formed. World War II caused a six-year delay in the new Society's work, but soon after VE-Day the project came to life again. Now the only organization of its kind in Great Britain, it has an independent status, though still actively supported by many Rotarians and with six representatives of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland on its council of management. To date it has provided 600 radio sets to the bedridden.

Got an Artist in Your Club? Look! The Service Committee of the Rotary Club of JOHANNES-

BURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, provides entertainment at orphanages, hospitals, and other places where shows are needed. It's an activity that requires funds, but to one JOHANNESBURG ROTAIN that was no problem. An artist, he offered to sketch his fellow members if they would contribute to the Committee's fund. Result: £62 was raised. Then the drawings were collected in an attractive book the sale of which is expected to bring another £100. Such ingenious fund raising enabled the Service Committee to put on 324 shows during 1948-49.

Manila's Rostrum
Rises Again

More than a few Rotarians here and there will remember

there will remember the beautiful hand-carved rostrum and mounted bell presented to the Rotary Club of Manila, The Philippines, in 1940 by Mrs. Charlotte Heilbronn, of San Francisco, Calif., as a memorial to her late husband, a former Manila Rotarian. The rostrum was completely destroyed in the Battle of Manila in 1945 and the bell badly burned and damaged by shell fire. Today, however, Manila Rotarians are called to order by that same bell mounted on a new memorial rostrum which is an exact reproduction of the original. The new rostrum, donated for the second time by Mrs. Heilbronn, was presented to the Manila Club on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

Aid the Needy Year Around Rotarians of Castroville, Calif., have been so successful in

aiding needy persons during the holidays that they are now organizing to operate on a year-round basis. They maintain a milk fund for needy youngsters through the school year, support an active Boy Scout program, and recently arranged for emergency care for a youngster living in a near-by community who was going blind.

Taumarunui Fètes Boys and girls of the High-School Pupils senior year at the local high school were recently entertained by Rotarians of Taumarunui, New Zealand, as part of a youth-activities program. At a Rotary tea they learned something about the principles of Rotary and later enjoyed a movie with their hosts.

Ellensburg Opens
Doors for 'D.P.'s'

To the Kittitas Valley in the State of Washington, the Ro-

tary Club of Ellensburg is bringing displaced persons from Europe who will be given every opportunity to create for themselves a permanent place in the community. During 1949, it was anFigure Courter Journal and Final

What's in the big kettle? Kentucky burgoo—an appetizer being served dinner guests at the ladies' night of the Rotary Club of St. Matthews, Ky. Is it good? Look at those expressions.



When Oskaloosa, lowa, Rotarians donate new street signs to their city, they not only make them, but also put them up. More than 270 hours of work were spent by members on this project.

nounced, the Club hopes to secure homes for 15 D. P.'s brought to ELENSBURG under its auspices. In outlining the program, the Committee Chairman said: "The Rotary Club is not interested in bringing displaced persons here only as hired men and women, but as individuals who will be given an opportunity to fit into the community and to become American citizens."

Kenedy Clicks! Rotarians of Kenedy, Tex., recently held their 18th consecu-

tive 100 percent meeting, and began to wonder how their figure compared with that of other Rotary Clubs of comparable size. One fact they uncovered was: All the meetings of the Rotary Club of Winnsboro, Tex., during 1948-49 were 100 percenters! As things stand now, that's probably the record.

Could Solomon Do Better? At the horse show recently held by the Rotary Club of the judges found

GEORGETOWN, KY., the judges found themselves in a tough spot. The event for children's horses was on and the



In case you can't read the above newspaper clipping, the photo at the left shows Seoul, Korea, Rotarians in an informal setting at their inaugural meeting in the garden of the Chosun Hotel.



Shaking hands in the center of this Rotary group in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, are the Club President and local Mayor, E. A. Bourque, and the chief Scout executive at the Canadian Scout Jamboree.



Here is one reason—or is it three?
—for the enthusiasm of Aruba Rotarians in the Netherlands West Indies for their beautiful Palm Beach. It's a huge hollowed-out monolith (see item).

youngsters were leading their prize equines around the ring. All the animals were equally beautiful and well trained—and the young owners walked proudly with them. The judges looked and they pondered. Finally they arrived at the only decision possible: Each entry in the ring was awarded a blue ribbon.

There's Action What began as a debate at a meeting of

Club between students of the high school and the college in Camross, ALTA., CANADA, has now become a once-a-month event, with a final contest at the end of the school year for the winner's trophy. The recent final event was held before a large audience in the high-school auditorium. . . The second annual Rotary Ball held by the Cairns, Australia, Club proved highly

successful, and the proceeds are to be used for the development of the youth center and the children's playground sponsored by CAIRNS Rotarians.

Cub Scout work holds an important place in the activities of Storm Lake, Iowa, Rotarians, who sponsor an evergrowing organization of 98 Cub Scouts. At meetings of the "pack." the Club furnishes food and prizes—in addition to giving general financial backing.

Under the auspices of the Rotary Club of St. Paul., Minn., the third annual Young Men's Conference recently brought to St. Paul. many keen-minded youths who were selected by Rotary Clubs throughout the 173d District. It was a four-day affair and included industrial tours, vocational-counselling interviews, a visit to the State Capitol, dinners, and good fellowship.

Rotarians Have
a Heart Interest
Rotarians are frequently called upon to prove that they

"have a heart." Perhaps no example is more to the point than the project launched recently in the Rotary Club of HOLLISTER, CALIF. Following a discussion at a Club meeting of the problems of heart disease by the county physician, an association was formed to raise funds locally for research and education in diseases of the heart.

'It's a Shrine'
Hillsmen Urge
What's in a name?
Much, say Rotarians
of Hill. City, in the
Black Hills of South Dakota. They have
led in a movement, joined by the South

led in a movement, joined by the South Dakota Rotary Clubs of Structis and RAPID CITY, to further the use of the expression "The Shrine of Democracy" when referring to the granite mountain face carved with the likenesses of



Want to simplify your Committee-assignment problem? This might help: Arrange a photo roster alphabetically, select your appointees from the roster, moving their photos to the proper group, It's an idea that works for the Rotary Club of Charlotte, N. G.

Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt near their city. They deplore merely "Mount Rushmore"—the sculptured peak. The late Gutzon Borglum once told readers of The Rotrakan (May, 1938) of his monumental carving, which was completed by his son, Lincoln, a former member of the Rotary Club of Rapin City.

The Island of Aruba, Aruba a Rival in the Netherlands to Copacabana? West Indies, is best known to travellers because of its refineries for oil from near-by Venezuela. But the Rotary Club of Aruba believes something has been overlooked-and too long. It's the Arubian Palm Beach (see cut), which Rotarian Ernst Bartels says "is worthy competition for Rio's Copacabana." Rotarians are back of a project to develop the island's touristic resources and recently listened to Jan Wils, "Holland's top architect," tell of plans for an extensive hotel-casing development to be completed late in 1950.

Surprise Prize: When you win a prize announced as being two country hams, you expect to carry home an inanimate commodity wrapped in cellophane. Not if the DILWORTH ROTATY Club of CHARLOTTE, N. C., has anything to do with it, however. At the Club's recent picnic, the attendance prize was so announced, but the winner was

handed a squealing pig, all fancied up

with painted toenails and ribbon bows.

Doctor, Lowyer, or Perhaps Teacher? swer to the question, "What kind of work shall I do?" has long been one of youth's major problems, and many Rotary Clubs have helped in finding an answer. One of these is the Rotary Club of Martinez, Calif. To help boys and girls of their community choose their life work, Martinez, Catarians, in coöperation with local high-school officials, have organized a vocational-counselling program. It consists of regular career conferences throughout the school year between suc-



"Thanks," says the San Francisco Boys Club president to Ernest Ingold, 1948-49 President of the local Rotary Club, which helped open boys' new branch.

cessful business and professional men and students with special occupational interests. To date a wide range of interests has been discussed, including pharmacy, teaching, merchandising, and engineering. In commenting on the MARTINEZ program, an official of the California State Department of Education said: "... it was the best vocational program of that nature conducted in any high school, and I intend to study it carefully with the view to develop it for use in all high schools of the State."

The meeting place 'This Is Our of the Rotary Club Rotary Club . . . ' of FAWNSKIN (BEAR VALLEY), CALIF., could not be mistaken for anything else, nor could its purpose remain unknown to any stranger who might wander in alone. For on a side wall there is an imposing picture display that leaves no doubt concerning the room's use. On either side of a large oil painting of Paul P. Harris, Rotary's Founder, are flag-bordered pictures of Rotary's international President, Percy Hodgson, and Frank V. Crane, Governor of District 162. Beneath Paul Harris' picture is this inscription:

This Is Our Rotary Club
And While You Are in It
It Is Your Rotary Club Too
Yes, Each Blessed Minute
And Therefore Without
One Bit of Fuss
From This Time On
You Are One of Us.

'100 Percenters' How does your Club Staked to a Steak reward perfect attendance? The Rotary Club of Cobleskill, N. Y., recently gave four of its members-100 percenters for 1948-49-a steak dinner they'll long remember. Seated at a special table, they were served by a waitergarbed fellow member.

In Glenn County,

#### Orland Fills Train with Food

Calif., a campaign to raise funds and food to aid the needy in war-torn countries was initiated by several church groups, and the Rotary Club of Orland was asked to help. The Club immediately gave its full support to the program, and its President was elected chairman of the county committee, representing more than 30 civic, church, and farm organizations. The latest results totalled over \$1,500 in funds and five railroad cars of grain, rice, powdered milk and eggs, meat, and other commodities. The campaign continues, with much produce expected from the November harvest.

Alameda Takes to Rotarians of ALA-MEDA, CALIF., believe Air for Talk in the proper setting for a speech. For example, if the subject is about sea life, they are likely to meet in the local aquarium. At a recent Club meeting the speaker's topic was "Air Transportation-1949." And where do you suppose a part of the meeting was held? Right! In a 40-passenger air liner flying 300 miles an hour at 10,000 feet. They lunched while aloft



Viewing Soldiers Monument in Concord, Mass., are high-school students of Newton, Mass., and Wyandotte, Mich., who visited historic points in New England on a trip sponsored by the Newton Rotary Club. Later the Newton students went to Wyandotte.



Pakistan actresses attend a film-studio meeting of the Lahore Rotary Club to hear an address on the film industry. At the left is the 1948-49 Club President, S. P. Singha,



As part of the Manistee, Mich., "I Live in a Democracy" week, students from five high schools visited a local salt company to view firsthand the rôle that industry plays in the United States. Local Rotary Club members helped to make the week a success.



When Rotarians of Hermanus, Cape Province, South Africa, entertained the New Zealand rugby team, this picture was taken. Which are the players? They're all husky!



This ceremony by the Rotary Club of Bala-Cynwyd-Narberth, Pa., honors Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris. With paper in hand is Past International Director Ralph Dunne.



Stanley Krzeszewski, President, and A. G. Rumpf, Committee Chairman, inspect the crippled-children playhouse built by the South Bend, Ind., Rotary Club (see item).



There may be a slalom champion here! Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Presque Isle, Me., this skiing school had three professional instructors and held regular classes.



These Scouts travelled from Ohio to Bracebridge, Ont., Canada, where they were weeklong guests at the local Rotary Club's camp. High light of the week was this cruise.

and, after landing, their meeting was continued in a more accustomed setting.

Nine More Clubs
Reach 25 Years

To nine more Rotary
Clubs the month of
November completes
25 years of membership in Rotary International. Congratulations to them!
They are Ensley, Ala.; Bentonville,
Ark.; Robinson, Ill.; Clarion, Iowa;
Memphis, Tex.; Falmouth, Ky.; St.
Charles, Mo.; Torrance, Calif.; Clinton-

Walla Wallans Plant Trees

ville, Wis.

The Rotary Club of WALLA WALLA, WASH., is looking to the fu-

ture, and is planting trees to beautify and landscape the golf course of the local Veterans Memorial Park. Among the some 500 trees already set out are a Sequola donated by a 91-year-old honorary member and a blue spruce given by one member in honor of his 100-yearold uncle, a former national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This Boone Traps Tie in Softball You'd think that tying for the city softball championship

would be enough for one organization. But not so with the Rotary Club of Boone, Iowa. Its team tied the local YMCA for the title on the diamond—and its golf team is winning most of its matches with near-by Rotary Clubs.

Puyallup Starts Off at a Gallop Less than ten months after receiving its charter, the Rotary

Club of Puyallur, Wash, completed its first major Community Service project. It donated an acre of land to the State National Guard. The guardsmen made good use of the gift by building their first headquarters on the grounds.

Add 19 Clubs to the Roster Congratulations to 19 new Rotary Clubs, including eight which

have been readmitted! They are (with sponsors in parentheses) Imabari, Japan (readmitted); Nishinomiya, Japan (readmitted); Kochi, Japan (readmitted); Tokushima, Japan (readmitted); Putaruru (Matamata), New Zealand; Hiroshima, Japan (readmitted); Okayama, Japan (readmitted); House (Tucumcari), N. Mex.; Hornsby (Chatswood), Australia; Grangemouth, Scotland; Andover, England; Ostersund (Sundsvall), Sweden; Söder (Stockholm), Sweden; Quilon (Nagercoil), India; Bôa Vista (Manáus), Brazil; Siracusa, Italy; Hakodate, Japan (readmitted); Otaru, Japan (readmitted); Palmeira dos Indios (Maceió), Brazil.

To Make Their Hearts Lighter Nine miles from South Bend, Ind., is a 30-acre camp for

crippled children operated by an organization of the State. It needed a playhouse—and that's where South Bend Rotarians enter the picture. They built one (see cut) with materials and labor donated by members in the building trades. When presented, it was equipped with games and toys.

# Scratchpaddings

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

ANCHORS AWEIGH! Members of the Wallaceburg, Ont., Canada. Rotary Club were a bit surprised when RoTARIAN GEORGE ARNOLD headed for a river mooring rather than a local parking lot following a recent meeting. Curious members discovered that ROTARIAN ARNOLD had a new way of riding to meetings—by motorboat.

New Champion? Emporia, Pa., Rotarians have taken up the challenge of Corvoor Grretter. President of the Rotary Club of Sumner, Wash., who believes that he is the oldest Rotary Club President in the world. He's 80 (see Scratchpaddings, The Rotarian for September). The Emporia Rotary Club sends these vital statistics on its President, Dr. George Metzger, Jr.: He is 85 years old, is an optometrist, and operates a jewelry store which he has owned for 60 years.

History. Pasadena, Calif., Rotarians have been given copies of their Club's history from 1919 to 1949. "By-lined" by ROBERT CASAMAJOR, a Past President, the 16-page booklet traces the life of the Club from preorganization days down to the present, with a Club membership of 180. The work was under the direction of the Historian Committee, whose Chairman was Flovd R. Watson.

On Mission. Professor Gumersindo Sayago, a member of the Rotary Club of Córdoba, Argentina, has been assigned to a scientific mission, under the auspices of the technical organizations of the United Nations, which will take him to The Philippines.

Informationman. Recently John H. Hirron surprised and pleased fellow Rotarians in Encinitas, Calif., with a "Rotary information" talk that led from a review of The Rotarian to a report on local juvenile delinquency and the successful efforts of an Encinitas Rotarian to cope with it through youth counselling, a clubhouse project, and other activities. His final words climaxed the talk, revealing the name of the man: Bull Hirsley.

Turnabout. Robert E. Lee Hill, President of Rotary International in 1934-35, was out raising funds for the Boone County Fair recently. Returning from a call, he found a traffic ticket on his car. He promptly reported to the police station and paid his \$1 fine. But his contact with "the law" was not ended. He went to work on the chief of police to help out the Fair, and when he left he wore his usual genial smile. And well he might, for though his billfold was short \$1, he had in its place the police chief's check for \$100 as a sponsor of the Fair horse show. . . . Co

lumbians were reminded of the time some years ago when "Boa" Hill asked local police to warn his daughter Mary Jank about fast driving. The officer who obliged, halting Miss Hill on a Columbia street, wound up by contributing \$5 toward her successful race as high-school football queen. The futility of ticketing the Hills ought to be clear to the law by now, people think.

Check. B. H. Davis has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Marfa, Tex., Rotary Club for a quarter of a century, and during that time there has been no trouble about members keeping up to date in payment of dues. At the first meeting of the month he gives each member a check, completely made out for that month's dues, and all the member need do is add his signature. It is a unique method which other guardians of Club treasuries may be interested to note.

Reunion. People around the world still talk of the good times they had in big and little reunions during Rotary's 1949 Convention in New York City. One just brought to the note of your Scribe was a party held at a restaurant by members of a group who a year earlier had flown down the West Coast of South America, across the Andes, and up the East Coast to the 1948 Rotary Convention in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The reunion dinner included DR. AND MRS, GEORGE S. BARBER, of Lawton, Okla.; ROTARIAN AND MRS. WILLIAM E. GILBERT, together with their son and daughter, of West Chester, Pa.; ROTARIAN AND MRS. STANLEY JAMES, of San Jose, Calif.; Ro-TARIAN AND MRS. N. HARLAN SLACK and their daughter MARY VIRGINIA, of West Chester, Pa.; ROTARIAN AND MRS. HOWARD GODWIN and their daughter Eloise, of Clayton, Mo.; and ROTARIAN AND MRS. ALAN S. DANA, of Seymour, Conn.

Named for It. Julian M. Bamberger, a Salt Lake City, Utah, Rotarian, has the unique classification of "electric rail-ways—interurban," being general manager of a line running from Salt Lake City to Ogden. His road, the Bamberger Electric Railway, was named for his father, and is said to be the only rail-road in the United States without a "geographical" title.

Auld Lang Syne. Following America's war with Spain, 18-year-old Floyd Crider came home to the United States loaded down with mementoes of The Philippines and the Far East. A San Francisco, Calif., Importer of French perfume named Paul Regier aided him in shipping the collection East to Crider's home, but refused to accept remuneration for his services. This year, more than 50 years later, Rotarian



Ernest Haycox, noted author and President of the Portland, Oreg., Rotary Club. is present to award Oregon City's Rotary medal for heroism to Richard Gay, 15-year-old Boy Scout, who plunged into the Clackamas River to save another boy from drowning.



Remember Doris Hillenbrand? She was pictured in The Rotarian (Dec., 1948) as a German girl who helped John Park (center), of Raleigh, N. C., start a books-for-Europe drive. Here (left) is Doris now—in the U.S.A. on a scholarship provided her and her friend Ute Reinsch by Rotarian Park's newspaper.



District Governor A. D. Hackim (left) and Louis Mittelman, President of the Martinez, Calif., Rotary Club, appear a little bewildered during a lesson in warps and wefts given after a recent Club Assembly by Mrs. T. O. Edwards, Ir., wife of a Past President of the Club.



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CRIDER and his wife left their Seward, Nebr., home for a visit to San Francisco. While attending a Rotary meeting there, ROTARIAN CRIDER asked a table partner, "Did you ever hear of an Importer named PAUL REGIER," The new friend replied, "Why, certainly. He's sitting right over there!" ROTARIAN REGIER, now 89, remembered the incident and was deeply touched by this sequel to it. He is a charter member of the San Francisco Rotary Club.

Colorado Magnet. For a number of years Rotarians have been flocking to Gunnison, Colo., for a Summer fish fry and a speech by Jeff H. Williams, Past Rotary International Director from Chickasha, Okla. This year Rotarians were there from five States. The photo shows, left to right, Past District Governor Roy A. Davis, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Past Director of Rotary International D. D. Monroe, of Clayton, N. Mex.; Past District Governors G. Lewis Miller, of Gunnison, and Bert Scrience, of Pueblo, Colo.; and Jeff H. Williams himself (see cut).

Cabinet Members. Four Rotarians have been named to the Cabinet of the President of Bolivia. They are Alberto Sarti Peláez, 1948-49 President of the Rotary Club of Oruro, Minister of National Economy; Agustín Benavides, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Sucre, Minister of Health; Vicente Leytón, of La Paz, Minister of Finance; and Gilfred Cortés Candia, of Trinidad, Minister of Agriculture.

Rotapoem. I. M. Levinson, of Rome, Ga., edits his Rotary Club's publication, The Windmill. Each week he adds spice to its pages with a touch of poetry—such as the following:

A LITTLE RHYMINDER
Its password is a big hello,
Its grip a warm handshake;
It has no hoods nor masks nor robes,
No solemn oaths to take.

For Rotary means fellowship Embracing every land Where men still meet in freedom To lend a helping hand.

Double. WILLIAM J. SIEGER, President of the Rotary Club of Montclair, N. J., was two places at once recently. Scheduled to give his Club a report on Rotary's New York Convention, he



Charles W. Owens (left) was President of the Toledo, Ohio, Rotary Club 20 years ago when Ray Loftss was made Club Secretary. Here he gives Secretary Loftss a pin recognizing two decades of service with 100 percent attendance.

found that business was going to take him to Chicago. Electronics to the rescue!—he put his talk on a wire recorder and while he was in the Midwest transacting business' everything ran smoothly in his Club under the guiding hand of PROGRAM CHARLES BOURGIN. The method has its advantages, PRESIDENT SIEGER SAYS. NObody can talk back to a wire recorder.

Poet, When ROTARIAN R. B. LINZEY, of Chilliwack, B. C., Canada, tried to tell what Rotary meant to him, he found himself on a flight of poetic fancy. But, plain or fancy, there's a good thought in this quatrain:

The man who lives unto himself alone, Will find in Rotary a meatless bone. But he who seeks out friendship's give and take In metaphor shall feed on sirloin steak!

Rotarian Honors. J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, N. J., a Past First Vice-President of Rotary International, received an LL.D. degree from Tusculum College, in Greeneville, Tenn. . . . PROFESSOR M. S. THACKER, of Bangalore, India, has been elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and made a permanent member of the International Conference on



Fish or Jeff? It's an unsettled question which it is that draws the large crowds to the annual inter-Club meeting in Gunnison, Colo. Perhaps the honors should be going to both. (See item.)

high-tension systems at Paris, France. George M. Reeves, of Vinita, Okla., has been elected to the presidency of the Oklahoma Bankers Association....

ANDRÉ PONS, of Mazamet, France, Past Governor of the 69th (formerly 47th) District, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honor.

EDWARD L. LEAHY, of Bristol, R. I., has been appointed to the U. S. Senate by the Governor of his State.

Dr. John Corry, Barnesville, Ga., Rotarian, was honored with an award certificate from the Medical Association of Georgia in recognition of a half century of medical service. . . Dr. John Sheaman, of the St. Catherines, Ont., Canada, Rotary Club, has been elected to the presidency of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

CLINTON OBELL, Minneapolls, Minn., Rotarian, has been elected president of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America. He is the head of a three-generation family, all members of Zeta Psi. . . During a recent visit to England, Dr. Arthur Woo, of the Hong Kong Rotary Club, was admitted to the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. . . . Center College, Danville,



Maybe when you saw this picture in magazine "ads" for Maxwell House coffee, you thought it was an imagined painting. The fact is the artist used real people as models —these men being members of the orchestra of the Rotary Club of Westport, Conn.! Left to right are Terry Rogers, James DeMaria, John Ohanian, and Herbert Baldwin.

Ky., recently awarded its first doctor of humanities degree. The honor was given to ROTARIAN ROE BARTLE, of Kansas City, Mo.

Aired. Gil. J. PUYAT, of Manila, The Philippines, Past First Vice-President of Rotary International, participated recently in a broadcast over an American radio network, when the Town Meeting of the Air carried a discussion on the subject "Is a Pacific Union Practical and Possible Now?'

Moral: Attend: THOMAS H. HILOR has been named Chairman of the Attendance Committee of the Rotary Club of Desert Hot Springs, Calif.—but sees no reason why he should not "attempt to broaden my scope." This he has tried to do with the following original verse -à la Gilbert and Sullivan.

DIAGNOSIS

An ailing Rotarian,
Highly depressive,
Suffered fits of dejection
Prolonged and progressive;
His fellows were worried
And promptly they kurried
Him off to a doctor whose fees were excessive.

The doctor examined The fellow complete From his shiny bald To his very flat feet, The doctor examined
The fellow complete,
From his shiny bald head
To his very flat feet,
But he found neither bumps,
Nor abrosions, nor tumps,
Nothing contagious, nor rush from the heat;
But when he examined
The fellow's intendance,
He nodded and smilled
With knowing resplendance;
Then he scribbled a note,
And here's what he wrote;
"This fellow suffers from lack of attendance."

Gubernatorial Mumps. An unusual District Assembly was held in Hawaii this year, reminiscent of the old story about Mohammed and the mountain. DISTRICT GOVERNOR EZRA J. CRANE, Of Maui, was unable to attend the meetings as he was confined to his home with a case of the mumps-so, the meeting went to him! Gathering on the large tennis-court patio of the CRANE beach home, leaders of District 150 heard an address made by their Governor from his bedroom window. Electronics also took a hand when Governor Crane opened the annual Assembly the previous day by means of a tape recording.

Dawn Tree. W. ORMISTON ROY, a Montreal, Que., Canada, Rotarian, has designed a monument to the memory of the late Ernest H. Wilson, possibly the world's most outstanding plant hunter, whose discoveries are today found in almost every garden. At the recent dedication of the monument, ROTARIAN ROY, a landscape architect, helped plant a rare Chinese "Dawn Tree" on the grave of the famed horticulturist.

Visitors. While in the United States to study rural-electrification methods, five young engineers from Brazil were recently entertained in Atlanta, Ga., at a Southern barbecue supper provided by the Planters' Electric Membership Corporation, of which ROTARIAN WALTER HARRISON, of Atlanta, is president and PORTER W. CARSWELL, of Waynesboro, a Past Director of Rotary International, is vice-president.

Limericks. WILLIAM D. DICKEY. Secretary of the Brentwood, Calif., Club, has a way with a rhyme. He used more than 20 limericks in introducing the Directors and charter members at his Club's charter-night banquet. This sample-and all in fun, of course-introduced a member with the classification "Renting-Proprietary":

Andy's a cute little schemer, And, believe me, is far from a dreamer; He throus out his net, Gets a client all set,— And then he applies the old reamer,

Namesake. Richard ("Dicky") von DER CRONE, President of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, China, has had the unusual distinction of having a cigar named after him. When he was installed as his Club's leader for 1949-50, a box of "Dicky" cigars was on hand and was signed by all present.

-THE SCRATCHPAD MAN





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#### Government and Business in the United States

Government Aids Business-Says Mr. Eccles

[Continued from page 11]

of achieving it. In the interdependent society that we have developed, personal security is attainable by too few people through individual effort and savings alone. Today the average person's security is no greater than the stability of the economy in which he participates. When unemployment and depression develop, the average person, willing to work, inevitably looks to Government to do something in order to give him an opportunity to make a living.

To recognize frankly the circumstances in which democratic capitalism finds itself today need not be an endorsement of socialism or any other ism; nor is it in any sense a commitment to the idea of what is called the "welfare State." But I do assert that in the kind of an economy we have today there must be some planning and action by the Government if democratic capitalism is to achieve and maintain a reasonable degree of stability and provide a reasonable degree of individual security. This was recognized for the first time by the Government when the Congress passed the Employment Act

Such a need for Government intervention to maintain stability is increasingly acknowledged in all capitalistic democracies, and practically all of them have gone much further than has the United States. The problem is how to keep such intervention at a minimum. This can be done, I think, only if there is information and understanding as to what comprises enlightened self-interest.

This implies that individuals having great economic power or occupying other positions of leadership must show a high level of statesmanship, and do all in their power to guide the Government wisely in the development of policies that would maintain maximum employment and production. In the type of economy we have today, the issue of national economic stability will not and cannot be resolved alone by business, farm, and labor leaders in their own areas of self-interest and independent responsibility.

During the past 50 years America's problem of maintaining employment has too often been hidden by chance developments. In the early part of this period, our undeveloped resources and technologies provided great opportunities under our system of government for individual initiative and enterprise. When the momentum of this period slowed down, the necessities of the Second World War provided a new stimulant

The devastation of the war and the

#### The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

ARE you ready for the question?" is more than a phrase in parliamentary procedure. It's a challenge to your facterataining ability. So, if you are ready, try these questions based on articles in this issue of The Rotarian. If you score 80 or better, then you were ready. Answers are on page 49.

1. Rotary's 1950 Convention in Detroit, Mich., will be different from past Rotary reunions because:

It will be a "delegates' Convention."
It will be larger than others.
It will have more entertainment.

 Two of the following are European problems covered by President Percy Hodgson in his report. Which ones are they?

Unemployment. Housing. Television.
3. Dogging, stalking, and posting are three methods used in:

Horseback riding. Deer hunting. Guiding Alaskan dog sleds.

4. One advantage of the "Circular Response" method of stimulating discussion within a group is:

It forces people to talk.
It reduces argument to a minimum.
It encourages the "long winded."

5. Inventor Bob Goodall works on the

All devices must be patented.
All devices can be improved.
All devices should make money.

 Millions of people are starving for one of these. Which one? H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Praise. Glucose.

7. Rotarian "Dad" Arnold's hobby makes people better acquainted with: Stamps of many countries. Various species of butterflies.

The Holy Land.

8. Two of the following are requirements of candidates for Rotary Foundation Fellowships. Which is not?

Must be 20 to 29 years old.

Must have a bachelor's degree.

Must be an English-speaking male.

In his book column, Reviewer Frederick says that the chief reason for rising educational costs is:

The increase in school attendance. The elaborate schools being built. The high salaries paid to teachers.

10. Science has made little girls happy by developing:

Nylon doll wigs that can be washed.
Dolls that cry when they're hungry.
Dolls that can dress themselves.

backlog of demand accumulated during this period gave us a postwar inflation boom and also provided a carry-over of support for the uneven prosperity of the '20s. But we only succeeded in maintaining high levels of employment during the '20s by relying upon excessive expansion of domestic and foreign credits, culminating in the debacle of the '30s.

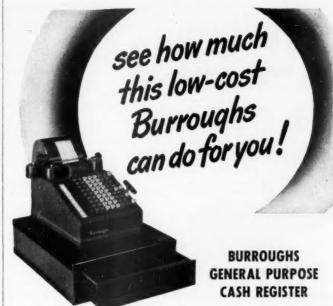
That period was one of major crisis for democratic capitalism. Expenditures failed to absorb output and to provide adequate employment opportunity. Intervention by Government was too long delayed, and when finally undertaken it was entirely inadequate. Recovery was slow and uneven. Democratic capitalism the world over was unable to organize as effectively for the distribution of wealth as it was technically organized to produce wealth. No satisfactory answer to the problem had been found by the time involvement in another world war again postponed the need for solution.

THE immediate short-run problem is to get some necessary readjustments so as to secure a better balance in our economy. But assuming that this is accomplished, the question remains: How do we maintain satisfactory levels of employment over the long-run period, given conditions of peace in the world?

At present democratic capitalism is drifting. Our economy is being stimulated by fortuitous developments and temporary stopgaps. We are depending on a heavier investment in certain capital-goods sectors than can be sustained in steady volume. We are increasing dependence on public subsidy through high price supports and stock piling. Most important of all, we are bracing up our levels of activity by a huge military-preparedness program and a large world-aid program, both without foresceable terminal points as to time or amount.

Various measures have been suggested in the past which might well be a part of a positive program looking toward economic stability, such as public works, including housing, adequate social security and minimum wages, farm support prices, etc., coupled with appropriate fiscal, monetary, and credit policies. We have much to learn as to the amounts and timing of such actions and their effect on economic stability. But they suggest the direction in which lies the answer to the problem.

We fervently hope that we shall have peace. But should there be war or even a continuance of the overhanging threat of war, the factors that lead to more intervention by Government in business will be accelerated. The economic welfare of people—and the preservation of their freedom—must progressively become less a matter of chance and more the result of planned effort.



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#### Government and Business in the United States

Don't Stifle Business!-Says Mr. Bennett [Continued from page 11]

lavish public spending acts as a brake on the nation's economic progress.

This is brought out in a recent study of public spending and the private economy by Dr. Harley L. Lutz, professor emeritus of public finance at Princeton University and tax consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers. It would be helpful to our understanding of public spending to consider this quotation from the Lutz study:

'The effect upon the economy of an alternation between the furious rate of spending that would be required at one time to curb depression tendencies, and the confiscatory rate of taxation that would be required at another time, to eliminate the inflation resulting from the previous spending cure for depression, can be likened only to life on the

"There for two weeks the temperature stands at something like 150-200 degrees F., and for the next two weeks at something like 100 degrees below

"In the kind of fantastic alternation between extreme stimulation and extreme repression that would be required if Governments were to undertake the economic stabilization of the economy, enterprise would have no better chance of survival, to say nothing of growth, than life as we know it would have on the surface of the moon."

Why? Because any substantial increase in public spending would not be likely to sustain national production against the decline in the private sector of the economy resulting from the increased taxes necessary to support the spending.

It follows that when government seeks to influence or even dominate the economy by its spending programs, it tends to do more than deprive individuals of a large part of their income, through taxation.

The more that government attempts to control the economy, the more it must attempt to control the actions of individuals, and take away their freedom.

One of the misconceptions which has arisen in the United States is that there are many freedoms. One of our recent Presidents counted up four. Then there also are freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of petition, and others. Freedom is really a single thing manifested in different ways, but many of us have come to believe that there are lots of freedoms, and that perhaps we can afford to sacrifice one or two in order to have this thing we call security.

It doesn't work out that way. Government cannot provide security. There are economic fallacies involved in schemes for government-made security. Security rests upon individual integrity. If a man surrenders his individual integrity, if he is willing to give up some of his responsibility, in order that someone else may assume that responsibility for him, he is already taking a step away from the traditional American belief. This truth was recently pointed out to students attending Columbia College's first Forum on Democracy by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Columbia University. He said:

"If we allow this constant drift toward centralized bureaucratic government to continue, finally the governmental function will be expressed in terms far exceeding the necessary one of laving down the rules and laws for governing each of us in his daily actions to ensure that we do not take unfair advantage of our comrades and other citizens. Government will be in the actual field of operation. There will be a swarming of bureaucrats over the land. Ownership of property will gradually drift into that central government and finally you would have to have dictatorship as the only means of operating such a huge and great organization."

But I am sure that the United States will never reach the point where its in dividual citizens are little better than servants and wards of the Government. Yet if we ever do, it will not be because we have been forced into it, but because we have surrendered bit by bit-by seemingly unimportant steps-our individual integrity.

No, it is not more government in business that we need. That leads to dissipation of our great American inheritance-of capital, of freedom, and of moral strength.

For a man to feel free, to feel secure, he must live and work under conditions that assure him that free enterprise works for him as well as for the owners and managers of business. If freedom is to be preserved in America, and security to be realized, it will not come down from the sky.

But if through leadership and responsibility on the part of employers and managers, enough men and women accept freedom and security as a common experience of their daily life-experience that results from their understanding of our free economy and their important contribution to it-there will be no need, real or apparent, for more government in business.

#### Edison of the Plains

[Continued from page 28]

backlash. He makes practically all the small arc welders distributed by a large mail-order house, because any farmer can operate the machine and make urgent repairs right on his place.

Twelve years ago the Nebraska wizard improved a process of using "wetter" water in cleaning solutions; today that principle is used in most kitchen "supersoaps." Many of the improvements in repairing broken dentures were designed by Bob Goodall, with the help of one of his young assistants, B. L. Gainsforth, and given to the dental profession. Now Dr. Gainsforth—Secretary of the Ogallala Rotary Club—is a foremost authority on orthodontia.

During the depression years, Ogallala's homespun genius bought several theaters in near-by communities, remodelling them and thus giving work to many unemployed men. He built lowcost, comfortable theater seats, designed and made neon marquees and air-conditioning and lighting units, thus demonstrating that the small-town theater can feature some of the luxuries of its city cousin.

Production for the recent war gave Bob Goodall a chance to prove his theory that nothing exists, that can't be improved upon. Three days after Pearl Harbor, Goodall set up a "warinventions department" in his office, inviting all his employees to bring in ideas. Many of the suggestions went into vital military equipment. I asked Bob what he considered his greatest contribution to victory.

"Cutting Government red tape," he answered with a grin. He never let regulations he considered needless stand in the way of rushing vital items to the armed services.

One important Signal Corps assignment involved cutting a very hard substance, using a saw with diamond teeth. By a bit of stealth, Goodall cornered a sizable quantity of diamonds. Two of the girls in his plant almost cried when he told them their job was to beat those diamonds into dust. No diamond wheel ever made before 1942 would do the work Goodall's production method demanded. So he invented a new one—

Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 46

1. It will be a "delegates' Convention" (page 4). 2. Unemployment and housing (pages 54-55). 3. Deer hunting (page 14). 4. It reduces argument to a minimum (page 18). 5. All devices can be improved (page 26). 6. Preise (page 29). 7. The Holy Land (page 61). 8. Must be an English-speaking male (page 21). 9. The increase in school attendance (page 32). 10. Nylon doll wigs that can be washed (page 38).





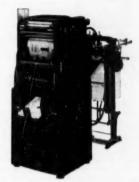
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Dept. K Chamber of Commerce Rockport, Texas by which diamond dust was held in place temporarily by ordinary vaseline!

During the early years of the war, "fade-outs" in radio sets used to transmit vital information and orders brought constant anguish to commanders and troops. The problem was laid in Bob Goodall's lap. He knew that electronic fading was caused by changes in frequency of vibration by crystal wafers made of quartz. He decided that the method of polishing the quartz left microscopic cracks and raised particles on its surface.

Remembering an old experiment of etching glass with acid, Goodall substituted an acid treatment for the manual polishing. The result was as near a perfectly smooth surface as a human hand has ever created. From Ogallala came quartz crystals true to one ten-millionths of an inch, capable of holding a constant rate of vibration.

The Ogallala inventor hopes all his production someday may be for peaceful use. Like his electric rectifier, for example, Since men began using metal pipes in the soil, especially long-distance oil and gas lines, corrosion of the pipes has been a constant enemy. Pipeline engineers discovered that electric currents, generated by natural chemicals in the soil, were flowing through and out of these metallic conductors, carrying minute particles of iron from the pipes and causing leaks.

When the Stanolind Pipe Line Company took up and repaired 50 miles of its pipe lines north of Ogallala ten years ago, thousands of pitholes caused by electrolytic action had to be welded shut at a cost of more than \$100,000. Bob promptly came up with a unit called the cathodic protection rectifier, which automatically forces the current back into the pipes. A natural-gas line company installed four of the new machines between Ogallala and Hastings, Nebraska. Not a major leak showed up in several years' trial. The electrolysis was neutralized. Now many pipe-line companies in oil-producing countries are installing Goodall's rectifier.

It is as natural for Bob Goodall to think about how to improve his environment as it is for him to breathe. When President of the Rotary Club of Ogallala in 1934, he soundproofed the meeting room of his Club so the program wouldn't be interrupted by the usual clatter of dishwashing. He built silent ventilating fans to draw away the fog from after-dinner smokers. Then he fashioned a clockface from a 4-foot Rotary emblem, added a time-clock mechanism that automatically signals program speakers when to slow and stop.

Among Goodall's recent inventions is a tiny fire-alarm box placed under the telephone hand set, designed especially to give warning of fires in homes, hotels, and hospitals. Abnormal heat in the room raises the receiver and a bell rings to warn the operator. "It's just a simple gadget of many old ideas combined to make a new and needed item," says Bob.

Goodall finds time for numerous public services. He is a trustee of his alma mater, Doane College. He helped pioneer a move to establish the Nebraska Resources Commission, to bring new industries to the State, and is now one of the commissioners. It's Goodall's theory that any small town or community can add immeasurably to its wealth by proper utilization of its raw materials. From Nebraska cottonwood fiber he demonstrated how to make large-size building panels for prefabricated houses. Now he is hoping to build a 2million-dollar plant to make paper out of the abundant supply of straw from the great wheat fields near his town.

Goodall has some old-fashioned ideas about education, and doesn't hesitate to express them. He thinks that modern schools neglect two important things: training in careful observation, and coördination of mental and manual work.

Bob Goodall says his biggest project is in human research. He likes to discover young men and women with mechanical aptitude and turn them loose in his laboratories to develop their own ideas. Dozens of young men and women with Goodall "lab" and plant experience have stepped into positions of national importance in research and production.

It's a tradition of a Goodall plant that something new is always being developed. Every employee has heard these words from the boss: "There are thousands of old ideas, unexploited for today's living. Go put them to work!"

#### Rotary Foundation Contributions

By mid-September, 15 additional Rotary Clubs had made contributions to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 1,872. Since July 1, 1949, Rotary Foundation contributions had exceeded \$33,800. This includes contributions to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund, the Relief Fund, and the General Fund of the Foundation. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

CANADA Pembroke, Ont. (25). MEXICO Jalapa (21).

NEW ZEALAND Gisborne (70); Otahuhu (42). UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES
Carmichaels, Pa. (35); Gallipolis,
Ohio (55); Murrysville-Export-Delmont, Pa. (22); Waynesboro, Ga.
(49); Vallejo, Calif. (88); Hollywood, Calif. (67); Denton, Tex.
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Rochelle, N. Y. (81); Welch, W.
Va. (43); Marlborough, Mass. (61).

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#### Vitamin B-12: 3 Million Cures per Ounce

[Continued from page 15]

fateful year Dr. E. W. Whipple, of the University of Rochester, discovered that by feeding anemic dogs with a heavy diet of beef liver, he could step up red blood cell production until the "patients" had reached a normal blood count.

Between Dr. Whipple's crude experiments on dogs and today's discovery of the miraculously potent lifesaver, vitamin B-12, lies a world of determined scientific exploration and advance. Acting on Dr. Whipple's findings, two other American physicians, Drs. Minot and Murphy, began to try liver diets upon human pernicious-anemia patients. The patients responded favorably and it became evident that liver contains some unknown substance which has the power to accelerate red blood cell production in the body.

Pernicious-anemia victims could now be kept alive, but many of the disabling effects and neurological disorders of the disease persisted. What was needed was a liver extract which could more easily be administered. This finally came from the laboratories of Dr. E. J. Cohn, a Harvard chemist who, after laborious trials with many crude extracts, finally developed "fraction G" a highly concentrated source of the antipernicious-anemia factor in liver. The exact nature of this substance remained unknown, however. Fraction G, although better than a straight liver diet, failed to provide complete cure and, as with other crude extracts, often caused local irritations and sensitivity in the patients.

HE search for "APA," the unknown antipernicious-anemia factor in liver, gained momentum and spread to other countries. Laboratory specialists in the United States, Scandinavia, and Switzerland worked simultaneously, using the most advanced techniques of chemical analysis and fractionation-yet all without success. The greatest road block to their progress was the lack of a suitable assay method or measuring rod to determine when and to what degree they were increasing or decreasing the effectiveness of APA in their test tubes. The only way a chemist could check on whether or not his procedures were concentrating or destroying the APA factor was to try his preparations on human pernicious-anemia patients.

Not only was such a method time consuming and costly, but it was necessary to find pernicious-anemia victims who were not being treated elsewhere. This meant seeking patients who had been deprived of whatever partially effective treatment was available in order "KANGAY"
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that they might be used for experimentation. Untreated pernicious-anemia sufferers, once found, would have to be subjected to many weeks of tests before conclusive evidence could be gained. Inevitably, use of such human proving grounds became an impossibly costly and heart-rending ordeal.

Twenty years of stupendous scientific effort came to nought until, one day in 1947, a modest and hard-working chemist, Dr. Mary Shorb, quietly announced that she had broken the road block. Dr. Shorb's technique was ingenious. She had discovered experimental animals that could be substituted for humans in testing APA concentration, animals that were smaller than Dr. Whipple's dogs, smaller even than guinea pigs. Their family initials were LLD, from a long Latin name meaning lactic-acid-producing bacteria.

Dr. Shorb's assay method, once arrived at, was simple. It was based on the fact that bacteria, like humans, have to eat. She therefore prepared special diets for her bacteria, containing varying amounts of the liver factor. Within a few hours the organisms in the test tubes which were amply "fed" reproduced themselves at a tremendous rate. producing a cloud which was visible to the eye and could be measured. Those which were "underfed" failed to multiply, leaving a clear, undisturbed liquid. Her bacteria were thus able to provide her in a period of hours with information which would have required months and possibly years to obtain with human subjects.

Armed with this new assay method, top investigators now renewed their search with tripled vigor. Victory over the elusive APA was now only a matter of time. Within a year the American research team of Drs. Rickes. Brink. Koniuscy, Folkers, and Wood, working at the New Jersey laboratories of Merck and Company, announced that they had isolated a red crystalline compound which was effective in the clinical treatment of pernicious anemia in doses as low as five micrograms, or one six-millionth of an ounce.

DOCTORS tried the new drug and were amazed to find the abnormally swollen red blood cells of their patients returning to normal after only one injection. First signs of improvement were seen within nine hours, bone-marrow regeneration took place in from two to three days, and the most crippling nervous disorders began to disappear within four days. The patient's sense of touch returned, his other senses became alert once more, finally restoring a sense of well-being, physical vigor, and increased mental activity. The injections caused virtually no pain and there was no evidence of local irritation, even in patients who had manifested extreme sensitivity to liver injections.

Eight days after this dramatic discovery, Drs. Smith and Parker, a British team, announced the isolation of small, red, needlelike crystals from liver. The American and British compounds proved to be identical. Both teams agreed that here at last was the longsought-after APA, and named the new compound crystalline vitamin B-12.

But the tortuous path which scientists the world over had followed for almost a generation, seeking to conquer the crippling disease of pernicious anemia, was not to end here. Medicine had hardly added this new compound to its small and precious list of life-

Science has its being in a perpetual mental restlessness. -William Temple

saving drugs, when other and equally startling discoveries about vitamin B-12 were announced.

For more than 30 years nutritional chemists have been haunted by a vital anonymous substance, known in the invisible alphabet soup of microbiology as "APF," or animal protein factor.

APF seems almost magical in its powers. Without it any number of important farm animals and poultry stocks cannot reach normal development, Pigs don't fatten and chicks won't grow unless their diets are fortified with animal protein in the form of meat or fish scraps. Hens, unless they get their minimum quota of APF, will sulk and fail to produce a normal egg crop.

All this has been known for years, and the farmers have been chafing under the high cost of animal foods as compared to vegetable, yet try as they might, biochemists could not discover just what it was that gave fish and meat the edge over barley and soybean.

Vitamin B-12 had scarcely appeared upon the scientific horizon when word went around that APF, the pot of gold at the end of the nutritional rainbow, was at last within reach. From the University of Missouri's Agricultural Experiment Station came evidence that vitamin B-12 and APF were almost identical twins!

When tested, it was found that the effect of vitamin B-12 as a concentrated animal-food factor is little short of phenomenal. Pigs and chicks whose diets have been spiked with microscopic quantities of B-12 show a tremendous increase in their rate of growth as compared to that of neighbors fed on a normally fortified vegetable protein diet of soybean-oil meal. All that was needed to provide final confirmation of the blood relationship between B-12 and APF was to check with Dr. Shorb's bacterial guinea pigs: they thrived equally well on either of the two compounds.

Experiment after experiment with



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B-12 at agricultural stations followed, producing such striking results that modern poultry and livestock farmers foresee a future when feed bumper crops can actually be guaranteed—in the test tube of the chemist.

Spurred on by the tremendous impact of the APA and APF revelations, top researchers in the United States and abroad are now in a race to explore the inner secrets of the new crystalline compound.

Their efforts have already been crowned with an exciting discovery: lying at the very heart of the B-12 molecule is the rare "trace element" cobalt. one of the few remaining mystery substances in Nature still to defy our understanding. It had long been suspected that some of these rare, micros opically present elements are essential to nutrition and growth, but not until the discovery of cobalt in the B-12 molecule was there any concrete supporting evidence to this idea. It now seems fairly certain that it is cobalt which gives those minute red crystals their almostmagical healing powers.

How many other trace elements, such as zinc, copper, and lead, which, like cobalt, may be poisonous in large amounts, may actually be necessary microscopic components of normal health and physical development? Another trap door of ignorance has finally been sprung and tireless scientific workers are already searching a broad new field of medical investigation, that of "trace elements" and their rôle in the complex economy of human life.

It is not yet known just when the already recognized social benefits of vitamin B-12 will become public domain. A lot depends, of course, on how soon the problem of production can be licked. Will vitamin B-12 ever be produced cheaply enough for mass distribution?

The first isolated specks of the compound were worth a thousand times their weight in diamonds. They were made at fabulous cost by breaking down and fractionizing many tons of expensive beef liver. Fortunately, the recent discovery of vitamin B-12 in a dozen food extracts, including fish meal, egg white, and egg yolk, has already spiralled the price down sharply.

One new source has set all the pharmaceutical experts agog and promises a still greater price tumble: research investigators have found that pure crystalline B-12 is being produced daily by microörganisms active in the fermentation vats of penicillin and streptomycin factories—only to be poured down the drain as "waste products"!

The future looks bright for vitamin B-12! Already honored as a lifesaver and growth stimulant, the precious new compound is on its way to an even greater rôle in tomorrow's complex science of health and good living.



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#### Report from Rotary's President

[Continued from page 8]

ones, I changed my mind about travel. I am thoroughly convinced that a President is expected to travel; the Clubs wish him to do so. Therefore, I prepared a travel itinerary, an itinerary which will take us into many countries in which a President has not been for many years.

First was to be the flying trip to Europe from which Edith and I have just returned. Filling the month of August and taking us to Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, the tour placed me in contact with representatives of almost all the 243 Clubs in those seven lands. Also it gave me a view of Rotary in Europe and an opportunity to counsel with its leaders that I could not possibly obtain from my desks in Chicago and Pawtucket.

A host of wonderful memories floods my mind as I look back on that trip the warm and abundant hospitality shown us everywhere, the eagerness of these Rotarians to talk and learn of Rotary and the hope it represents for world understanding, the side-by-side contrasts in prosperity and distress,

Perhaps that is where I should begin—with some general observations on the state of Europe as I saw it in these seven lands. Next Spring I shall enlarge this view as I visit Clubs in Great Britain and some of the other countries of Europe.

Take first some of the problems Europe faces as it rebuilds. Housing, for example. In Athens we saw a building with 700 small rooms. There are 5,000 people living in it! Refugees from the

scourging guerrilla warfare in the North of Greece, they are huddled in this apartment house one family to a room —and each room only 9 by 12 feet!

In Germany refugees flock in from the East by the thousands each week, further complicating an already desperate housing situation. A law of the West German Republic decrees there may be no less than two persons to a room in any dwelling. Thus if you have a nine-room house, not counting the kitchen, you are required to open your house to a total of 18 people—all of whom will use the one kitchen.

Refugee camps in Germany give one pause. One of many Edith and I visited was a youth camp filled with young people who had slipped through the Iron Curtain. They had arrived with only the clothes on their backs—often the shabbiest rags imaginable—and here in this camp found rude shelter and at least some food. Their beds were burlap bags stuffed with leaves.

In Greece, to go back to it, we visited many children's camps sponsored by the Greek Queen. They are "home" to 23,000 youngsters from villages destroyed by guerrilla warfare in the North, and, all things considered, they are glad to be there. It is the Queen's way of saving them from a fate said to have befallen 28,000 other children in those villages who were kidnaped, drawn behind the Iron Curtain, trained in revolution, then released to infiltrate among and fight against their own brothers and fathers in Greece. That is the story as told us.

Greece is, indeed, being sorely tried.

#### That's Rotary

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Where all men are equal, each man in his place, And dignity crowns him regardless of race, Where each man walks upright whatever the pace, That's Rotary.

Where service is more than a word in a book, And goodwill is more than a mere kindly look, Where a man is a "brother" and never a "crook," That's Rotary.

Where peace is advancing through service and love, And each man is serving the dream of the dove, Where all seek ideals which come from above. That's Rotary.

Where together we work, and together we play, And together we tackle the task of the day, Where together we serve in the Rotary way, That's Rotary.

HERBERT GANS, Rotarian Petaluma, California but you may be the judge of the tension in Greece, which has known war for 12 consecutive years, when I tell you that our hotel room was guarded 24 hours a day by two riflemen. Still, a Government official gave it to me as his personal opinion that shortly, perhaps within a month, the civil strife which has raked the nation would be ended.

Despite the fact that this land of the ancient thinkers is today severely tested, its optimistic, friendly people gave Edith and me four days of Rotary meetings and trips to such places as the top of the Acropolis which we shall never forget. They are a long-suffering yet smiling people. They will come through!

ITALY, where reconstruction moves ahead at a good pace, has its problems, too—and unemployment is one of them. Shortages of productive materials in part account for this. Much discussed by employers is a certain national law of long standing that provides this: If an employer "lays off" a worker, he must continue to pay him full wages. The employer who once employed 500 persons but must now trim his force to 300 has to go on paying wages to the 200 dismissed. For many an employer it is an impossible position, as it increases his cost of production tremendously.

I could go on with this recitation of the problems that beset postwar Europe and mention such things as inflation, the lack of long-term credit, the dollar shortage, the need for more clothing and hospital supplies, and so on-but the point I am coming to is that in spite of these obstacles, there's a generally good spirit abroad in these lands. It's the spirit of "Let's forget yesterday with its wars and hatreds. Let's rebuild and look ahead." The aid my own country, the United States, is giving is contributing greatly to this spirit of hope. Farmers, factory workers, industrialists, all told me this. And everywhere I went I could see, too, that Rotary is playing an important part in this European renaissance, every Club working to unite the leaders of the community, to keep optimism high. Notwithstanding their troubles, Rotarians in Greece, for example, are expanding their work and are planning to create more Clubs. This will be a medium to help their country-

It was my great pleasure in busy, prospering Switzerland to present the charter to the new Rotary Club of Olten. It was a gala occasion. As the program began, one of the participants in it picked up a telephone, called the U. S. Embassy, and asked if that agency knew anything about this American Percy Hodgson. The answer seemingly was "No" and the Olten Rotarians exclaimed in foud tones about this. Then he said: "Well, we here know him!"—and striding to a maplike roll of paper on the wall, he pulled it down and displayed an





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extremely good caricature of Rotary's present President astride a hobby horse. We all laughed for five minutes. The phone call was, of course, a "put up" job. It was all in fun. The Olten Club should succeed famously. It will refresh every man whose life it touches.

In Belgium District Governor Alphonse Fiévez was driving us threugh a quaint Belgian town all bedecked with bunting. "But not for you, Mr. President," said Alphonse with a smile. A few minutes later we were having tea in the ancient city of Bruges when a carillon somewhere out on the adjoining town square began to play The StarSpangled Banner, Home on the Range, and other melodies dear to our ears. I looked at the genial Alphonse and he smiled and nodded. This was for us. It was a warming touch.

In Denmark, as in other lands, we visited many an ancient castle and I had the honor of speaking in the Fredericksburg Castle just outside Copenhagen. My audience was a large group of Rotarians who were that day paying tribute to heroes of the Danish resistance movement,

My fellow Rotarian, have you ever met any of the 111 Rotary Foundation Fellows you and I have sent out into lands far from their own for graduate study? I met one of them in Denmark and others elsewhere in Europe-some of them European men who had just returned from study abroad. Two of them were my own countrymen just starting their studies in Europe. What keen and personable fellows they are, all of them! If they are a sample of our Fellows generally-and they are!you and I are supporting one of the finest programs for international understanding on earth.

Many other sidelights come to mind. Achille Bossi, one of our fine hosts in Italy and a long-time leader of Rotary in that land, went about telling everyone that Rotary's President is a master mechanic. When his car was sideswiped and his headlight broken, I drew out my jackknife with its screwdriver blade and tinkered the lamp back into service. Then, too, there was the moment I met Frank Spain of Alabama in the lobby of the Hotel Excelsior in Rome. Neither knew the other was in town.

Everywhere we were given audience with Mayors and Obermeisters. U. S. Ambassador Baruch entertained us in The Netherlands; U. S. Ambassador Grady did so in Greece. Ghent, Belgium, made me an honorary citizen, as did Athens, Greece. These honors are bestowed, fellow Rotarian, not so much upon a particular person as upon Rotary itself in recognition of the high esteem in which it is held and the good works its Clubs accomplish.

In Germany we saw and talked with many refugees from Czechoslovakia, a number of them past officers of Rotary International. We found most of these former Rotarians in need of clothes and almost all of them anxious to find sponsors who will help them emigrate to other lands where they can start anew.

Among Rotarians of the seven Clubs in Germany we found a great eagerness for Rotary, and many who had been members in the days before the war told me how anxious and eager they were to get back into the Rotary family of neather than the compositions, and how deeply grateful they were of the opportunity which has been opened to them. They and the German people generally, it seems to me, need the friendly understanding of other peoples as they grapple with their terrific problems.

My mission in Europe was to instruct and counsel my fellow Rotary leaders

> PLANTS appear to have more sense than most people—they turn to the light. —Observed by Geo. W. Olinger, Rotarian, Denver, Colo.

and this I did to the limit of my strength and time in meetings of all kinds. Rotary is growing in Europe. It is going to play an increasing part in the rebirth of the Continent.

Inspired and encouraged, we then flew home to find that my fellow Rotarians in Pawtucket were expecting ûs at the weekly Club meeting. It would be the first meeting of my own Club I'd attended since taking office. To suit my schedule they had moved the meeting day. And Johnson City, New York, Rotarians, knowing that I could not come to them, chartered a plane and came to me, at that wonderful meeting.

Vocational Service is a Rotary service I have long stressed, as already noted. Let me tell you, as a close to this report, a Vocational Service incident observed in that Pawtucket meeting. In the Johnson City Club is a famous shoe manufacturer named Charles Johnson. As a gift, he wanted to present me with a new pair of shoes. Secretly writing to Edith he requested a pair of my shoes as a sample. Edith feared I would discover the absence of the shoes, but put Charles in touch with another famous shoe man, District Governor Ben Cort, of Brockton, Massachusetts, who had supplied me with shoes. Together these two competitors worked out the problem-and I accepted the shoes as a triumph of Vocational Service in action!

Edith and I go now to Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, The Philippines, and Hawaii. We shall be viewing Rotary triumphs in little communities and large ones all the way. Once back at my desk I shall report my experiences to you as I have tried to do here.

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#### Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

him, for he promptly admitted he had collected \$6. I then told him he had not only committed petty thievery, but forgery as well, and I explained to him the penalty demanded by law for forgery. He admitted he had not thought beyond the fact that it seemed an easy way to get a little extra spending money. He had known nothing about the laws covering forgery. He promised me he would get busy and earn money through legitimate means.

He did get busy. He increased his earning ability and made good. It would have been easier for me to accept the small loss incurred than to tackle the job of trying to show this young man that the greatest wrong he was committing was the wrong to himself. But I am glad that I took the trouble for as it turned out, a young man was taught

#### 'A Tonic for My Spirit'

Notes Horacio Navarrete, Rotarian Architect Havana, Cuba

It is my pleasure to congratulate you warmly for the information and comments about the New York Rotary Convention in The ROTARIAN for August. Your staff did a grand job, and it is a real souvenir of those wonderful days we enjoyed on Manhattan Island.

I have a complete collection of THE ROTARIAN from the days I became a Rotarian 20 years ago, and for me it is a tonic for my spirit to read once in a while one of the back numbers and live again ancient times, meet old friends, and cherish the memory of those who have passed away. We Rotarians are in a great debt to you for your continuous efforts and deep understanding.

#### The Facts at Texas City

From W. H. SANDBERG, Rotarian President and General Manager Texas City Terminal Railway Co. Texas City, Texas

I have just read with some concern in the September issue of THE ROTARIAN an article by Paul W. Kearney entitled Death on Your Doorstep.

I find no fault with the purpose of the article, but the facts in the Texas City case are grossly misrepresented.

What concerns me most are the inaccuracies that appear throughout the article as it refers to the Texas City disaster. The statement that smoking was prevalent on the piers is a misstatement and would be recognized as such by any reader who had an occasion to visit on the docks and wharves at Texas City. "No Smoking" signs are promiscuously displayed throughout all shedded piers and on the wharves, along with patrolling wharf police to see that the company's rules and regulations are enforced.

Too, the author's statement that broken bags spilled their contents around to become contaminated with flour, oil, and other combustibles is not quite clear as to the location of broken bags-whether



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he refers to shedded piers or the hold of the steamer Grandcamp. However, in either location he proves his unfamiliarity with the operation as it actually was, leading to the assumption the article is written on hearsay. This is further borne out by his statement: "It is said that a company executive had previously gone to a minor city official and asked if there was an ordinance prohibiting the handling of this dangerous material."

Other inaccuracies are noted through the article, and since my company owns and operates the docks and wharves at Texas City where the explosion occurred, and inasmuch as I was present at both explosions, I believe I can speak with some accuracy.

A copy of Rotarian Sandberg's letter was sent to Mr. Kearney. His answer follows:

#### And a Comment

From Paul W. Kearney, Author New York, New York

Unquestionably Rotarian W. H. Sandberg is far more familiar with the details of the Texas City disaster than I could be because he was on the ground before and during the explosion, and is certainly in an especially good position to know what he is talking about.

I didn't get to Texas City until about ten days after the blast: I then spent a week there talking to numerous people, many of whom were unquestionably familiar with the general situation. This still leaves my information "hearsay," of course. But as a reporter of some experience I think I have some ability to sift the wheat from the chaff.

Be that as it may, the National Board of Fire Underwriters—after surveying the handling of ammonium nitrate at Texas City and elsewhere—forecast that catastrophe months before it happened.

The National Fire Protection Association has flatly said that the explosion was due to smoking; the National Board report implies it but does not say so outright. I did not say that smoking caused it, because who knows? My information is that there was smoking on the piers, signs or no signs.

#### Footnoting Stakes and Scouts

By CHAS. C. FINN, Rotarian Agent, John Finn Metal Works Seattle, Washington

It is sad to see in The ROTARIAN for August a picture of two Girl Scouts driving tent stakes in every possible wrong manner [see Good Scouts in Cooperstown, by The Scratchpad Man].

The stake, as driven, gives the least amount of holding and will pull if there is any rain to soften the ground. The stake should be driven at exactly the opposite angle to the one shown—it should be driven in the exact line of the rope which is to be attached to it. Also the girl who is kneeling with the maul is asking for the end of the handle in the pit of her stomach—not pleasant even for a hardy Scout. If the head of the stake is missed, there is also an excellent chance of the maul head hitting her on the knee. I might add that there is nothing to be gained by having the

rope on the stake whilst it is being driven. You extend the rope to locate the stake, then drive the stake, and lastly put on the rope.

#### UNESCO at Work in Boulder

Says Victor J. Emmett, Rotarian Assistant Mgr., Monument Company Boulder, Colorado

We Rotarians of Boulder—particularly four of us who serve on the local board of education—were interested in Trygve Lie's Four-Year Report on the U. N. [The Rotarian for August], and especially his reference to the work of the Specialized Agencies, such as UNESCO. Here is why:

The UNESCO program for international education, approved by the Boulder board of education during the Summer of 1947, has proved an outstanding experience for the 2,600 pupils, the 130 teachers, the school administrators, and the members of the board.

To finance the program, \$3,000, one percent of the salary item, was budgeted, and a matching sum was raised by the teachers and pupils in various ways. During each term for the benefit especially of the faculty, three lecturers were brought to Boulder to discuss international problems. Literally tons of food, clothing, and instructional supplies have been sent abroad.

Three schools in The Netherlands and one each in Finland, France, Germany, Greece, and The Philippines have been adopted. Eight teachers and two high-school students attended the Mexico City international conference; six teachers and one student journeyed to the Pacific regional conference in San Francisco. A year ago this last Summer two teachers studied the United Nations in action at Lake Success and two others attended



CLOYD S. Steinmetz, of Newark, N. J., presented an idea before a group of Rotarians in Cincinnati, Ohio, sometime back which Rotarians everywhere might find inspirational.

Noting that The ROTARIAN is "the tool of communication for Rotary International," he suggested that every Rotarian make himself a member of SIWRL (Society for Improvement of Waiting-Room Literature) and not only place The ROTARIAN in waiting rooms wherever possible, but see to it that as many persons as possible read each issue—including, of course, Rotarians, their wives, and children.



#### A Christmas Gift That Lasts a Year

ASSOCIATES

JUST a few weeks until Christmas . . . and here's a suggestion: Why not present your friends with a year's subscription to THE ROTARIAN? It will be an appropriate and much appreciated gift for:

Executives or employees in your organization whom you wish to keep abreast of current thought and important world happenings; Friends or business associates who may be interested in Rotary—or former Rotarians who desire to retain Rotary contacts;

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Spanish language, remember the Spanish edition, REVISTA ROTABLA); Friends or relatives who would be grateful for a magazine so uniquely different—as a monthly reminder of your interest.

Boys' clubs—and other organizations, hospitals, and public and school libraries in which you have a personal interest. The ROTARIAN is a welcome reading-table addition.

No doubt you can think of others whom you could make happy in this way. Send the gift that lasts a year. Mail your order today. Subscription rates, for either English or Spanish edition, \$2.00 the year in the Americas; \$2.50 elsewhere. Address The Rotarian, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U. S. A.

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NASH'S DESERT BANCH Peim Springs, California the University of Oslo, Norway. Three Boulder faculty members currently are serving in England by exchange, and three teachers from London are conducting classes in our system.

Serious travel, independently flnanced, is believed to have increased. One teacher thus visited the Scandinavian countries and the British Isles; several high-school students have studied Spanish-language courses in Mexico. We were appropriately represented at the national conference in Cleveland, Ohio, last March by six faculty representatives. UNESCO emphasis has reflected, of course, favorably upon subjects in the regular curriculum.

We believe that in this way "we the peoples" can help the United Nations work against war.

#### Carnival Scene Identified

Says HOMER 1. MOLL Power-Company Executive Secretary, Rotary Club Hamburg, Pennsylvania

We were rather agreeably surprised when THE ROTARIAN for August arrived and we discovered that the picture for the front cover was taken by Cv La Tour on the midway at our own Birks County and Reading Fair.

Rotarian John Kreider, of Hamburg, was the first one to recognize this scene. He claims he knows the young lady in the picture. We know the Reading Bottling Works crate, the St. Laurence Dairy sign, and the plate-lunch sign. [ wonder if the Reading Rotarians recognized this scene from their own back

#### A Letter of Thanks

Relayed by George W. Perry, Rotarian Realtor

Camden, Maine

I think the following letter-a translation-will interest readers of THE Ro-TARIAN. It is from a deep-sea fisherman who lives near Dunkirk, France.

I would ask you to excuse me if I send a few words to express my thoughts and my thanks to you for a pair of boots which were received by me through the medium of the Seamen's Mission of Boulogne, and which, I see from the little note attached, were donated by you.

My name, dear friend, is Magnier Jules and I live at 619 Cite des Canadiens, Le Portel, Pas-de-Calais, I am a deep-sea fishernam, and father of three boys—16, 12, and 8 1945. I have had one misfortune after another—sickness and accidents. My elder brother was lost overboard when his dragger was wrecked, and as a result his grayer was wrecked, and with the polsonous fin or the work of the magnitude of two months with congestion of the lungs. When I was better, I returned to my drugger, only to a fix my left hand with the polsonous fin a fix my left hand with the polsonous fin a fix my left hand with the polsonous fin a fix my left hand with the polsonous fin a fix my left hand with the state of the fixed o

The pair of high-top Army boots saw service in France in World War I and left Portland. Maine, on the "friend ship" St. Patrick, February 20, 1948, and arrived at Nantes, France, April 3. This fishing vessel was one of several built at Bath, Maine, for the French Government. One of the members of the Portland, Maine, Rotary Club realized that ballast would be required for the Atlantic crossing. Through the efforts of the Portland Club and with the help of the general public and many of the Maine Rotary Clubs, 151,567 pounds of food, clothing, seeds, etc., were consigned to the families of French fishermen who were in destitute circumstances due to the loss of business and employment during the war.\*

The above letter is indeed proof that this "friend ship" sent by the Portland Rotary Club was warmly appreciated. 1 am sending my new fisherman friend Jules another parcel of clothing which perhaps some of his boys will use as they work and play along the water front.

\*See This Ship Made News at Portland, THE ROTARIAN for June, 1948.

#### Golf Story 'Amusing'

Finds C. M. SALTSMAN, Rotarian Brass-Company District Sales Mgr. Suracuse, New York

The article by Rotarian C. A. Kutcher, Golf: A Game or a Disease? [The Ro-TARIAN for July], was one of the most amusing golf stories I have read, and I have taken a great deal of pleasure in letting others share the article with me.

What the author says is all too true, and indicates that he must be somewhat of a professional at the game.



"Men, it looks like an open-and-shut case to me."

# Hobby Hitching Post OPERATING COST

MOST people will not visit the Holy Land, so Albert S. Arnold, a Greensboro, North Carolina, Rotarian, made a hobby of bringing the Holy Land to them. He does it so that they can better appreciate their religious heritage.

ROTARIAN ARNOLD, who is known as "Dap" to most of his friends, has been engaged in YMCA work for many years. And now, although he is in semiretirement, he is much too active to quit work altogether.

Fifteen years ago he and his wife made a 100-day tour of Palestine and other near-by regions. After returning home he realized how very little the average person knew about the Holy

Assembling the souvenirs which they had brought back, he interested some friends in organizing a foundation so that the articles could be displayed about the United States.

A truck was purchased, and it was loaded with approximately 300 items, which recreate much of Palestine, including the terrain, dwellings, clothing, flora and fauna, and other items. The collection fills two dozen cases, each measuring 30 by 30 inches.

He also has about 1,000 slides, both in black and white and in color, and he lectures at each stop,

Among the many items rich in Biblical significance are an old scrub-oak lock and key from Hebron; widow's mites; Roman denarius; a crown of thorns; lamps and cruses; a bronze spearhead and battle-ax from the Middle Bronze Age; carbonized bread from about 1800 B.C., from Beth Shemesh; a Philistine ladies' bronze mirror; Canaanitic olive-oil lamp from 1800 B.C.; a Hebrew mezuzah; and a Babylonian tablet from about 2000 B.C.

Besides the articles which he carries throughout the South he has a display in the Arnold Memorial Biblical Room at Guilford College near Greensboro.



Rotarian Arnold explains the Biblical significance of some of the articles in one of the glass-topped exhibit cases.

These include wall maps, a large authentic relief map, native costumes, a Jewish scroll, an old ark, a scroll 146 feet long, a Canaanitic amphora dating back 3,800 years, many pieces of pottery dating back as far as 1500 B.C.

There are hundreds of small pictures and 15 small Bible land paintings; numerous samples of plants, wood, and pressed flowers; glass from Hebron and Egypt: carved black stone from east of the Dead Sea: beautifully carved mother of pearl from Bethlehem; and various articles from Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Mesopotamia.

And last but not least are bibles of the four faiths which share the traditions of Palestine.

#### What's Your Hobby?

Why not enjoy it with others? If you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's fam-ily, just drop a line to The Hobsytonss Groom and your name will be listed in this column. Please acknowledge any corre-spondence which the listing brings your

Jammyn, Photography, Gardening, Jamme Mascarethas (15-year-old daughter of federal daughter Stamps; Photography; Gardening;

J.S.A. J. Newsome (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals of same ge, especially in Denmark, Switzerland, anada, interested in travel, sports, dancy, banking), 2 Market St., Buxton, Eng.

land.

Jo McGee (daughter of Rotarian—would like a pen friend aged 15 or 16 living anywhere in the world), 155 Gipp St., Dubbo, Australia.

Lorna Powett (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to write to an English girl of her age who is interested in the royal family), 14 Brisbane St., East Mattland, Australia.

tralia.
Ellen Hurt (14-year-old daughter of Ro-tarian—would like correspondents from all tarian—would like correspondents from all countries; interested in books, music, folk dancing), 325 E. Sixth St., Edmond, Okla.,

Edda Kaaber (daughter of Rotarian— uishes pen friends aged 18), Reynimel 41, Reykjavík, Iceland, Astrid Kaaber (daughter of Rotarian— uishes pen friends aged 16-20), Reynimel 41, Reykjavík, Iceland, Geraldine Rice (15-year-old nicee of Ro-tarian—wishes pen pais; interested in swim-ning, sports, dancing), Box 362, Kinder, La, U.S.A.

La. U.S.A. aucuny, Box 362, Kinder, Roy Theodore Rice (16-year-old nephew of Rotarian—would like pen friends; interested in suchming, other sports, Box 362, Kinder, La. U.S.A. Jobee Westbur, pen pale; interested in sports, music, Scouling, animals, flying, stamps, postmarks, postcarda, miniature dogs), 1015 College Ave., Iowa Falls, Iowa, Arlene Vogt (15-year-old daughter of P. Arlene Vogt (15-year-old

U.S.A.
Arlene Vogt (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals in U.S.A., and
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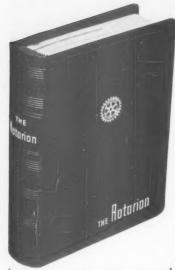
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# Stripped Gears

#### My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears. The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following favorite is from Dan R. Schnabel, a Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Rotarian,

One day years ago when the Johnnies played all their games during the day at The Point, one of our players had his wife and young son visiting them. I took them to the game and during batting practice the player smacked a couple over the left-field wall. His wife naturally thought the youngster would be excited. He wasn't one bit. He just sat there looking awfully bored.

"What's the matter with you?" his mother asked. "Didn't you see your father just hit a couple out of the park?"

"Yeah," answered the lad. "He hit them all right—at 2 o'clock. But the game starts at 2:30."

#### Kind Words for a New Look

O lady of the middle years, In ballerina blue— You are so fair I would forget The way shorts looked on you!

#### Some Body! (Revised)

Some part of the body is represented in each of the following missing-letter words—as defined:

1. - - - ip. 1. Flower.

2.	· · · · nose.
3.	toe.
4.	arm
5.	Hand K.
6.	Brow
7.	Leg · · ·.
8.	ear.
9.	Knee
10.	chest

Flower.
 Ascertain the nature of a dis-

-SCOTT MINER

ease.
3. Parasitic plant.
4. Siren.
5. Encumbrance,
6. Graze.
7. Bequest.

8. · · · · · ear. 8. Vanish.
9. Knee · 9. Make obeisance.
10. · · · chest · . 10. English city.
11. · · · · head. 11. Massachusetts

12. hair. 12. Seat. 13. Foot - - . 13. Male servant. 14. - - - back. 14. Football play-

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

#### **Animal Tricks**

In the following, the term "animal" is used in the broadest sense, embracing the entire nonhuman kingdom.

1. What hen "sets" where the Pilgrims landed? 2. What hoofed quadruped follows a hobby?

3. What marine reptile necks a sweater?

4. What amphibian sticks in the throat?
5. What fowl talk is heard in the

medical profession?
6. What fish gets sat on?

7. What bird separates the wheat from the chaff?

8. What bird is light talk?

What canine language coats a tree?
 What insect is game in a batty way?

11. What ravenous animal whistles at the girls?

12. What hawk moth sits mutely by the Nile?

13. What lemur votes twice in the affirmative?

14. What cow goes around with a skirt?

15. What bird acts hoistily?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

The answers to these quizzes will be found on the following page.

#### Equestrienne's Prayer

This do 1 ask:

Preserve me, please,

From legs shaped like

().

-MARGARET HARRIS

# 7wice 7old 7ales

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the longue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

#### Good Reason

Mother: "This letter from Willie is very short."

Father: "So is Willie or he wouldn't have written."—Scandal Sheet, Graham, Texas.

#### Taught Him a Lesson

Dad to small son: "It's none of your business how I met your mother. But I will tell one thing: It cured me of whistling."—Rotary Signpost, Ashtabula, Ohio.

#### Relief

"Gosh, I need ten bucks and I don't know where to get it."

"I'm glad of that. I was afraid you thought you could get it from me."—
Current Cogs, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

#### Strategic Advance

A certain Easley executive informed his wife that he would have to go to New York on business for a few days, but that he would hurry back to her at the earliest possible moment.

After a period of thought, the little

woman declared, "I think I'll go with you, dear."

"But, honey, I'm going to be terribly busy every moment I'm there," her husband protested. "You wouldn't enjoy the trip a bit."

"Oh, I'm not going for the enjoy-ment," the wife explained. "I'm going to buy some clothes

"You're going all the way to New York for clothes?" hubby exclaimed. Why, sugar, you can get all the clothes you want right here in Easley.

"Oh, thank you, dear," the little woman cried. "That's just what I wanted you to say. I won't have to go to New York after all."—Rotary News, EASLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

#### Line's Busy

Employer: "Youth has always called to youth."

Manager: "Yes, and generally in office hours on a company phone."-Weekly Herb's, FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VIR-

#### Bang!

No powder was ever invented that could make as loud an explosion as that found on a man's coat lapel .- The Beach Rotarian, JACKSONVILLE BEACHES, FLORIDA.

Signs of the Times

Number one on the menu of New Orleans restaurant: "Yankee Pot Roast -Southern Style.". . . Sign on a San Francisco coffee shop in middle of "up-all-night" belt: "Breakfast-All Day." . . . Sign in a Texas restaurant: "If our steak is too tough for you, GET OUT! This is no place for a weakling.". . Printed signs over rear exit doors of Los Angeles, Wilshire Boulevard, busses: "Do not leave arms in door after alighting."-Rotary News, GADSDEN, ALA-

Home, Safe Home

Home: the place where a man can say anything he pleases, because no one pays any attention to him anyway. -The Rotagram, FRANKLIN, INDIANA.

Lucky Fellow

Patient: "Great Scott, Doc. What an awful bill just for one week's treatment."

Doc: "My good fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was, and how strangely I was tempted to let it go to a postmortem, you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as large."-The Mountaineer, Weaverville, California.

Time on His Hands

The man who watches the clock is no longer one of the hands-From G.F.D., Rotary Club of BRANDON, MANI-TOBA, CANADA.

#### Answers to Quizzes on Page 62

Guarderback, and the state of t

#### That's nothing! My REGENS is completely automatic, too!

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with the seat and pedals "symmetrized"
Bottle Crook Bottle Creek 10, Mich.

#### Limerick Corner

Ever note how a smile plays over the face of a person reading a limerick? This five-line verse is fun to read. And what is true of reading it is equally true of writing it. Why not try it? Or at least the first four lines—and then let readers of The Rotarian finish the verse for you. They'll do it—as you'll find if your bob-tailed limerick is selected by The Fixer as the limerick-contest winner of the month. Send your incomplete verse to The Fixer, in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago I, Illinois. If yours is chosen, you will re-ceive \$5.

This month's winning limerick is from Rotarian R. B. Linzey, of Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada. After you've read it, send in your last line to The Fixer; if it is one of the "ten best," he'll mail you a check for \$2. Closing date: January 15.

PRAIRIE ROMANCE

A cowboy who worked on the prairie Met a charming milkmaid in the dairy She was making the butter When I heard him mutter.

NIFTY FOR FIFTY

Of course, in your family it's different: there's no objection to the lady of the house using a "fifty" for a nifty hat—or is there? Readers, in providing the last line for the limerick which appeared in this corner in the July issue, differed in their views. Recall the unfinished limerick? Here it is again:

Said a wife to her husband threadbare, 'Here's a hat I just bought at The Fair.

Don't you think it's quite nifty? It only cost fifty,

Here is The Fixer's choice of the "ten best" lines to complete it:

"Yes, Doc, he died from the scare!"
(S. Spiro, member of the Rotary Club of Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa.) Let's pause by her grave with a prayer. (Laura Kent, Reseda, California.)

Any lid is okeh for YOUR hair."
(Howard Chapman, member of the Rotary Club of Benbury, England.) He viewed it, passed on, vecent chair. (Mrs. H. W. Hay, Somerset, Pennsylvania.)

And matches the gold in my hair."
(S. W. Bogan, member of the R
tary Club of Coronado, California

-boo!-I really gave you a scare."
(Mrs. B. B. Phelps, Golden, Colorado.) "It's ONLY!!!?"—you take it from there.
(J. Homer McLin, New Albany, Indiana.)

Which was all I felt we could spare." (J. M. Aiken, member of the Rotary Club of Orangeville, Ontario, Canada.) And we'll repaint that barrel you wear!"

{David C. Allen, member of the
Rotary Club of Martin, Tennessee.}

"Cents or dollars?" asked he in despair.
(Edward Thomas, member of the
Rotary Club of Harrow, England.)

# Last Page Comment

SINCE WE LAST

got this page of afterthoughts together, the world has learned that Russia has the atomic bomb. No one we know "blew his top" or lost much sleep over the news; everybody expected it sooner or later. One of the first to ready us for such an event was the distinguished nuclear physicist Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, your fellow Rotarian of St. Louis, Missouri. Back in October, 1945, when desolated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were still radioactive, he wrote in this magazine that it might take one year or five, ten or 20, but that "What has been wrenched from Nature's close reserve by one group of research men will not long elude efforts of others." It was to elude them less than four years. So now the world asks, "What next?" and statesmen, generals, commentators, and our barber come forth with varied answers. Meanwhile, most of us go on doing what we were doing, working in our own ways for a world understanding that will at last permit the nations to beat their atom bombs into cancer cures.

"THE GENIUS OF ROTARY" is a phrase we hear often in speeches. Frequently it shows up in a letter coming to our desk. What does it mean? Service above Self, surely, but that is not all. Whatever genius Rotary possesses lies, we believe, in a threefold fact. It is that Rotary creates an awareness of a human need, an acceptance by the individual of his responsibility, and the action which gets done what should be done. For example: A Rotary Club in Saskatchewan gives a get-acquainted party for teachers. . . . In a Philippine city, Rotarians sponsor a campaign to restore courtesies that suffered during the war. . . . Rotarians in a Missouri town roll up their sleeves and beautify a cemetery (see page 36). . . In Assiut, Egypt, a DDTspraying unit is led by Past District Governor Alfred bey G. Wissa, who sees to it that each humble householder visited receives a bar of soap. . . .

Awareness, acceptance, and action sum it up. They might be called the three A's of Rotary.

IF YOU'VE READ

Service Is My Business, Rotary's

#### Congratulations, Rommy!



ROTARIANS read with interest seasoned b" pleasure the news that Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, of The Philippines, had been elected President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It is a fitting

recognition of his eloquent and effective service these past four years in behalf of the world organization whose charter he helped write at San Francisco.

Chubby, dynamic, ever-smiling "Rommy" also has had a notable career in Rotary. Despite the rigors of Bataan, he there rallied men who had worn the cogged wheel and later, on reëstablishment of his Club (Manila), saw his chief, General Douglas MacArthur, welcomed into honorary membership. He was Third Vice-President of Rotary International in 1937-38 and served on the Magazine Committee and other Committees. Readers will recall several articles he has contributed to The Rotarian.

excellent 140-page book on Vocational Service, you'll understand Past Director Ralph S. Dunne's enthusiasm for it. To call it to the attention of other businessmen, he puts "Service Is My Business" below the dateline of each letter which is sent out from his office.

"If all Rotarians could be influenced to do this too," he writes, "it might help them become more aware of both the book and what the statement stands for."

Ralph believes in the power of slogans—and repeats them. Until he took up "Service Is My Business," he had been using another sentence: "A customer is a guest." In the little city of Narberth,

Pennsylvania, where he conducts a fuel-oil business, he can trace "48,000 gallons a year of new business" directly to this little, simple, but indubitably clever idea.

IF YOU LIVE IN CANADA or in the United States, you should know that your Governments have worked out agreements with IRO-the International Refugee Organization-to permit entry of suitably sponsored refugees who are trained business and professional men, as well as their families. Many of these men are former Rotarians. For further information consult the President of your Club. Full particulars have been sent him (see page 25) on how individuals or groups may become sponsors. Prompt action is indicated, especially for Rotarians of the United States, where the present law on emigration of displaced persons will expire June 30, 1950.

KNOW YOUR BOYS?

Jake Davis does-a friend of his has informed us. Jake Davis is a dry cleaner in McComb, Illinois. Into Jake's shop, in the depression days, there came a youth of 19 or so who begged money for a sandwich and cup of coffee. Quizzing him a bit, Jake sized him up as a good lad who'd left home over some slight tiff. "Yes, son," said Jake, "I'll buy you the best meal in town-on one condition: that you sit down here and write a letter to your mother." The boy hesitated, then answered, "Well, I'm hungry. So okeh!" The letter came slowly. At last, after much head holding and fidgeting, he spread the finished epistle before Jake Davis. In its entirety it read:

"Dear Mother: I am coming home."

SO MUCH IN THREE WORDS. I love you. Dinner is served. Keep the change. All is forgiven. Enclosed find check. Let me pay. Sleep until noon. Here's that five. Out of gas. Dues not paid. He didn't look. Funds not sufficient. Service above Self. . . . .

Thanks to Past District Governor George H. Smith, of Bloomington, Indiana, for this one.

-your Editor



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Aluminum Company of America was just a small group of young men at the



beginning, and they kept at their research and development, like good Americans, against odds that would have discouraged a Hottentot. The stockholders, like good Americans, strung along through good times and bad, and the employees, as they began to have some, did too. Everyone had a sparkle in his eye. No telling where this stuff might go,

they told each other.

They're still talking that way. The research boys are just as busy as ever, proving how much cooler aluminumroofed buildings are inside, how much longer an aluminum roof will last, how much stronger Alcoa Aluminum roofing is than competing brands. In the fiftyacre rolling mill at Davenport, we are still working on ways to roll it faster.



By making aluminum cheaper, and more plentiful, and more useful, we continue to do our part toward better business for Alcoa and better living for you. Seems like a pretty good system for all concerned.

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF

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This message is inspired by Alcoa's new technicolor film, "Curiosity Shop," dedicated to broadening the frontiers of research. The film is available on request for your church, school, or club. Address Aluminum Company of America, 1787 L Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.